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The Pacific.

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POETRY.

GOD'S JEWELS.

As 'mid the rocks and sands of earth,
The costly diamonds lie,
As gold is sprinkled through the depths
Unseen by human eye,
As pearls lie gleamless in their caves
Beneath the restless sea,
Or earth's deep vaults of wealth are hid
For ages yet to be,—
So sleep the jewels of God's grace,
The diamonds of his love,
Amid earth's darkness and its gloom,
Till raised to joys above.

They dazzle not in crowded streets,
Nor gleam in gilded halls;
They do not give their brightest rays
Within high palace walls;
We do not see on beauty's brow
Their mystic flash always,
Nor do they wake in hearts of men
Their words of warmest praise;
But oft in lowly homes they shine
With softest brilliancy,
Where God's own spirit deigns to dwell,
And guards them lovingly.

What though they gleam unseen below,
Or lie in slumbering worth,
An eye unseen beholds them all,
And loves His gems of earth.
Not always 'mid the wrecks of time
Shall God's own jewels lie,
His own right hand shall gather them
To grace his throne on high.
There, where the Godhead's brightest rays
T Fall with effulgent beam,
hey shall the radiance evermore
Reflect with loveliest gleam.

Ah, yes! these toils, these prayers, these tears,
These conflicts of the soul,
These stern and angry storms of life
That o'er the spirit roll,
Shall but refine and polish well
Each fond and lovely gem,
And mould and fashion it aright
For Christ's own diadem.
And he shall tell his holy ones
How, in earth's gloomy night,
He hasted to its awful wreck,
And seized his jewels bright.

—*Northern Independent.*

THE TWO HOMES.

An exchange has the following tale from real life, which contains an important lesson. Sad hearts are often made sadder unwittingly. A little more wisdom, discernment, and foresight, would spare many sighs:

Two men on their way home met at a street crossing, and then walked on together. They were neighbors and friends.

"This has been a very hard day," said Mr. Freeman, in a gloomy voice. And as they walked homeward, they discouraged each other, and made darker the clouds that obscured their whole horizon.

"Good evening," was at last said hurriedly; and the two men passed into their homes.

Mr. Walcott entered the room where his wife and children were gathered, and, without speaking to any one, seated himself in a chair, and, leaning his head back, closed his eyes. His countenance wore a sad, weary, exhausted look. He had been seated thus for only a few minutes when his wife said in a fearful voice:

"More trouble again!"

"What is the matter now?" asked Mr. Walcott, almost starting.

"John has been sent home from school!"

"What?" Mr. Walcott partly rose from his chair.

"He has been suspended for bad conduct."

"Oh, dear!" groaned Mr. Walcott. "Where is he?"

"Up in his room; I sent him there as soon as he came home. You'll have to do something with him. He'll be ruined if he goes on in this way. I'm out of all heart with him."

Mr. Walcott, excited as much by the manner in which his wife conveyed the unpleasant information as by the information itself, started up, under the blind impulse of the moment, and going to the room where John had been sent on coming home from school, punished the boy severely, and this without listening to the explanation which the poor child tried to make him hear.

"Father," said the boy, with forced calmness, after the cruel stripes had ceased, "I wasn't to blame, and if you will go with me to the teacher, I can prove myself innocent."

Mr. Walcott had never known his son to tell an untruth, and the words fell with a rebuke upon his heart.

"Very well, we will see about that," he answered with forced sternness, and, leaving the room, he went down stairs, feeling much more uncomfortable than when he went up. Again he seated himself in his large chair, and again leaned back his weary head and closed his heavy eye-lids. Sadder was his face than before. As he sat thus, his eldest daughter, in her sixteenth year, came and stood by him. She had a paper in her hand.

"Father," he opened his eyes; "here's my quarter's bill. Can't I have the money to take to school with me in the morning?"

"I am afraid not," answered Mr. Walcott, half in despair.

"Nearly all the girls will bring their money to morrow, and it mortifies me to be behind the others." The daughter spoke fretfully. Mr. Walcott waved her aside with his hand, and she went off muttering and pouting.

"It is mortifying," said Mrs. Walcott, a little sharply; "and I don't wonder that Helen feels annoyed about it. The bill has to be paid, and I don't see why it may not be done as well first as last."

To this Mr. Walcott made no answer. The words but added another pressure to the heavy burden under which he was already staggering. After a silence of some moments, Mrs. Walcott said:

"The coals are all gone."

"Impossible!" Mr. Walcott raised his head and looked incredulous. "I laid in sixteen tons."

"I can't help it if there were sixty tons instead of sixteen; they are all gone. The girls had hard work to-day to scrape up enough to keep the fire in."

"There's been a shameful waste somewhere," said Mr. Walcott, with strong emphasis, starting up and moving about the room with a very disturbed manner.

"So you always say when anything runs out," answers Mrs. Walcott, rather tartly. "The barrel of flour is gone also; but I suppose you have done your part with the rest, in using it up."

Mr. Walcott returned to his chair, and again seating himself, leaned back his head and closed his eyes as at first. How sad and weary and hopeless he felt! The burdens of the day had seemed almost too heavy for him; but he had borne up bravely. To gather strength for a renewed struggle with adverse circumstances, he had come home. Alas that the progress of exhaustion should still go on! that where only strength could be looked for on earth, no strength was given!

When the tea-bell was run, Mr. Walcott made no movement to obey the summons.

"Come to supper," said his wife, coldly. But he did not stir.

"Are you not coming to supper?" she called to him, as she was leaving the room.

"I don't wish for anything this evening. My head aches very much," he answered.

"In the dumps again," muttered Mrs. Walcott to herself. "It's as much as one's life is worth to ask for money, or to say anything is wanted." And she kept on her way to the dining-room. When she returned, her husband was still sitting where she had left him.

"Shall I bring you a cup of tea?" she asked.

"No, I don't wish for anything."

"What's the matter," Mr. Walcott? What do you look so troubled about, as if you hadn't a friend in the world? What have I done to you?"

There was no answer, for there was not a shade of real sympathy in the voice that made the queries, but rather of querulous dissatisfaction. A few moments Mrs. Walcott stood behind her husband, but as he did not seem inclined to answer questions, she turned away from him, and resumed the employment which had been interrupted by the ringing of the tea-bell.

The whole evening passed without the occurrence of a single incident that gave a healthful pulsation to the sick heart of Mr. Walcott. No thoughtful kindness was manifested by any member of the family, but, on the contrary, a narrow regard for self, and a looking to him only that he might supply the means of self-gratification.

No wonder, from the pressure which was on him, that Mr. Walcott felt utterly discouraged. He retired early, and sought to find that relief from mental disquietude in sleep, which he had vainly hoped for in the bosom of his family. But the whole night passed in broken slumber and disturbing dreams. From the cheerless morning meal, at which he was reminded of the quarter's bill that must be paid, of the coals and flour that were out, and of the necessity of supplying Mrs. Walcott's empty purse, he went forth to meet the difficulties of another day, faint at heart, almost hopeless of success. A confident spirit, sustained by home affections, would have carried him through; but, unsupported as he was, the burden was too heavy for him, and he sank under it. The day that opened so unpropitiously closed upon him a ruined man!

Let us look for a few moments upon Mr. Freeman, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Walcott. He, also, had come home weary, dispirited and almost sick. The trials of the day had been unusually severe, and when he looked anxiously forward to scan the future, not even a gleam of light was seen along the black horizon.

As he stepped across the threshold of his dwelling, a pang shot through his heart, for the thought came, how slight the present hold upon all these comforts. Not for himself, but for his wife and children was the pain.

"Father's come!" cried a glad little voice on the stairs the moment his footfall sounded in the passage; then quick, pattering feet were heard, and then a tiny form was springing into his arms. Before reaching the sitting room above, Alice, the eldest daughter, was by his side, her arm drawn fondly within his, and her loving eyes lifted to his face.

"Are you not late, dear?" it was the gentle voice of Mrs. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman could not trust himself to answer. He was too deeply troubled in spirit to assume at the moment a cheerful tone, and he had no wish to sadden the hearts that loved him, by letting the depression from which he was suffering become too clearly apparent. But the eyes of Mrs. Freeman saw quickly below the surface.

"Are you not well, Robert?" she inquired, tenderly, as she drew his large arm-chair toward the centre of the room.

"A little headache," he answered, with a slight evasion.

Scarcely was Mr. Freeman seated ere a pair of hands was busy with each foot, removing gaiter and shoes, and supplying their place with a soft slipper. There was not one in the household who did not feel happier for his return, nor one who did not seek to render him a kind office.

It was impossible, under such a burst of heart sunshine, for the spirit of Mr. Freeman long to remain shrouded. Almost imperceptibly to himself gloomy thoughts gave place to more cheerful ones, and by the time tea was ready he had half forgotten the fears which had so haunted him through the day.

But they could not be held back altogether, and their existence was marked during the evening by an unusual silence and abstraction of mind. This was observed by Mrs. Freeman, who, more than half suspecting the cause, kept back from her husband the knowledge of certain matters about which she had intended to speak to him, for she feared they would add to his mental disquietude.

During the evening she gleaned from something he said the real cause of his changed aspect. At once her thoughts commenced running in a new channel. By a few leading remarks she drew her husband into conversation on the subject of home expenses, and the propriety of restriction in various points. Many things were mutually pronounced superfluous and easily to be dispensed with, and before sleep fell soothingly on the heavy eyelids of Mr. Freeman that night, an entire change in their style of living had been determined upon—a change that would reduce their expenses at least one-half.

"I see light ahead," were the hopeful words of Mr. Freeman, as he resigned himself to slumber.

With renewed strength of mind and body and a confident spirit, he went forth the next day—a day that he had looked forward to with fear and trembling. And it was only through this renewed strength and confident spirit that he was able to overcome the difficulties that loomed up, mountain high, before him. Weak despondency would have ruined all. Home had proved his tower of strength—his walled city. Strengthened for the conflict he had gone forth again into the world, and conquered in the struggle.

"I see light ahead," gave place to "the morning breaketh."

THE ATHEIST SILENCED.

Being in Manchester sometime since, when a certain Infidel lecturer was announced to lecture on Atheism, we went, out of curiosity to hear him. After indulging in a large amount of scurrility and blasphemy for about an hour and a half, he concluded by saying that the only safe rule of faith was to believe nothing that wasn't capable of mathematical demonstration; and as the existence of God could not be demonstrated it ought not to be believed.

When he had sat down, a gentleman whom we instantly recognized as Burlington B. Wales, Esq., whose essays and lectures on language (recently delivered at the Collegiate Institution) have won for him the reputation of a distinguished linguist, rose to reply to the remarks which had been made by the lecturer.

On being invited to take a position on the platform, he said he had no intention of wading through the continent of mud which the lecturer had been so long constructing; he should only fasten upon his two closing remarks, namely, that nothing should be believed that was not susceptible of mathematical demonstration; and that the existence of God not being susceptible of mathematical demonstration, ought not to be believed. Now, in relation to the first position, it was a fundamental axiom in mathematics that every circle must have a center; but he need hardly tell the lecturer, that while it was absolutely necessary to admit this center, its existence had never been demonstrated. "Let this table," said Mr. Wales, laying his hand upon a circular table which was on the platform, "be considered a yard in diameter; now where is the center? It is not in either of the semi-diameters, for they are equal; and if it be in one it must be in the other; so you prove too much, for you show that there must be two centers in one circle, which is an absurdity, and destroys the very thing you are laboring to establish. It cannot be between them, for they are in contact. You are thus driven to this conclusion—that this mathematical center is a point devoid of parts, namely, a spaceless point—something that does not occupy space. Now, as all entities occupy space, if this center does not, then it is not an entity; ergo, it is a non-entity, that is, nothing! So much for the lecturer's first proposition, that nothing ought to believed that is not susceptible of mathematical demonstration.

"This conducts us to the second proposition, that the existence of a God is incapable of mathematical proof. Let us test this assertion. And here I hope the lecturer will signify his admission or rejection of the premises laid down as I proceed.

"First, then, attraction either resides in matter, or it does not reside in matter."

It was admitted to reside in matter.

"Secondly, it is equally diffused through matter, or it is not equally diffused through matter."

Admitted that it was equally diffused.

"Thirdly, repulsion resides in matter, or does not reside in matter."

Admitted to reside in matter.

"Fourthly, it is equally diffused through matter, or it is not equally diffused."

Admitted that it was equally diffused.

"Now mark the result," continued Mr. W. "Here are two permanently antagonistic forces, equally resident in matter, equal in extent, and equal in power; these forces are said to be the motive power which moves all bodies. But it is one of the most, self-evident propositions of Euclid, that where equal is to equal, the result will be equal; in other words, that where two forces of equal strength are in antagonism the result will be the establishment of an equilibrium; not motion, but quiesence or rest. Thus, if you take a pair of scales and place a pound weight in each, you establish an equilibrium which will remain forever undisturbed, unless interfered with by some external agent. If on the other hand it is contended that attraction is stronger than repulsion; then, once stronger it will for ever remain so, and drawing all bodies into one agglomerated mass, again the result would be, not motion, but rest. If on the contrary, it be said that repulsion is the strongest, that every particle of matter dilating and expanding to its utmost tension, would fly off into space, which being filled with a concourse of disconnected atoms, again the result would be, not motion but rest.

"But nothing is at rest; suns, systems, planets, stars, are all in rapid motion. What, then, is the power which has destroyed the equilibrium of these two antagonistic forces, and which has given to the universe that motion which they are ever striving to prevent?

We find no evidence of its existence in matter; yet it is evidently superior to matter, since it controls the motions of matter, neutralizes the tendency of those laws and forces which reside in matter. Now this power, which, without residing in matter, is evidently superior to it, constantly acting upon it, overcoming its inertia, and compelling it into motion, we call God. God! the inevitable word which terminates all our studies, the grand climax to all our knowledge, shining like a mysterious star upon the borders of both worlds, revealing to us the moral liberty of this, the moral justice of that."

Mr. Wales' argument, certainly one of the most lucid, forcible, and original, for the existence of God which it ever fell to our lot to hear, seemed to make a great impression upon the audience, more especially as his opponent declined to reply in "consequence of the lateness of the hour," though it was not quite ten o'clock!

On leaving, Mr. Wales was warmly congratulated by the Christian portion of the audience (and especially by Dr. Middleton, who chanced to be present; and with whom he subsequently rode home to supper,) upon the skill and success of his argument, and for the good feeling with which it was conducted; for Mr. Wales is sometimes apt to silence an opponent by a withering sarcasm instead of a fact or an argument. We rejoice that this was not the case on the present occasion.

GOODNESS.

True goodness is not merely impulsive, but rational and considerate. There are many who, the moment they see any one in want or suffering, are so pained at the sight, that they instantly strive to comfort themselves by some gift or effort for their relief; and this class of persons, especially if they be rich, are fond of thinking that money is the cure of all human ills, and when they have given money, perchance profusely, are satisfied with their easy redemption. But true goodness, though it feels pain in regarding pain in others, and has pleasure in lessening it, thinks more of the sufferer than itself. It will, therefore, pause, and be at some trouble to inquire what service is best, and how it may be rendered. Charity (we use the word in its large sense), when it is dictated by reason and piety, will be guided by reason and the word of God; and such charity will often convey a lasting benefit at the price of the present gratification, when the man of impulse would have inflicted a lasting injury. Goodness should be willing to give time, and thought and patience, and even labor; not merely money, and kind words, and compassionate looks.

True goodness is self-sacrificing—not in the end, for in doing good for God's sake we can make no real sacrifice; but self-sacrificing in the ordinary sense of the word. Many are willing to give from the superabundance of their money, and think they have done wonders when they give the hundredth part of what they pay their milliner or their wine-merchant, yet would not bate a single feather, or scan their table of a dish. Others give the waste hours of their leisure to charity, and chat well pleased with their goodness amongst pleasant companions, in session as a committee to do good upon a large scale. Others, again, are proud of using their influence with the world in behalf of some needy client, who in his turn swells the train of their dependents and feeds them with flattery. Their goodness it is easy to see, costs them nothing, for it only cost them money or time or influence, of little or no use to themselves. It is, therefore, worth nothing in the sight of God, and next to nothing in the sight of men. Our true goodness can be measured only by the sacrifices of self which we make for it; and that poor widow, who cast in the two mites, all she had, and perhaps went without that day's meal, approached nearer the dignity of His mercy who for our sakes became poor, than he whose name is blazoned high in the lists of princely donors for gifts which came from overflowing coffers.

True goodness is not confined to one or several modes of exhibition, but shows itself in all. The good man is not content with giving to the poor, and relieving the wretched, and exhorting the sinner, while he is harsh to his family, and overbearing to his servants, and haughty to his neighbors. He is gentle and kind to all; affable, courteous, ever ready to oblige, showing in every word, look, and gesture, that he wishes to see all happy. Wherever he enters, he brings sunshine with him, the sunshine of heaven gleaming from his holy heart upon a shadowed world. The grace of God can dwell in strange places, but it is difficult to conceive how a peevish, passionate man, careless of others's feelings and comforts, can be a good man, though he may have built au hosptial, and fed a city with bread.—*Rev. Dr. Belhune.*

SPEAKING HIS MIND.

Old Deacon Hobbouse had a habit of frequently thinking aloud. Especially if any matter troubled him, he had to talk it over with himself before his peace of mind could be restored. One day he was alone in his barn, pitching hay from the scaffold to the mow, when his neighbor Stevens went to find him. Stevens heard a voice, and listened. It was the deacon, talking to himself. He was condemning in the strongest terms the extravagance of the minister's wife.

"She sets a worse example than Satan!" exclaimed the deacon, by way of climax.

And having freed his mind, he was preparing to come down from the loft, when Stevens glided out of the barn, and came in again just as the deacon landed on the floor.

"How d'e do, deacon?" cried Stevens. "I want to borrow your half-bushel an hour or two."

"O, sartin, sartin," said the deacon. The measure was put into the neighbor's hands, and he departed.

It was a peaceful community—the minister's wife was an excellent woman, notwithstanding her love of finery, and Deacon Hobbouse was of all men the least disposed to make trouble in the Society. Hence the sensation which was produced when the report circulated that he had used almost blasphemous language in speaking of that amiable lady. The sweetest tempered woman would not like to hear of a grave and influential deacon declaring that she "sets a worse example than Satan!" The minister's wife, whose ear was in due time reached by the report, felt in a high degree incensed, and sent her husband to deal with the honest old man.

The latter was astonished when told of the charge against him.

"I never said so!" he solemnly averred.

"You are quite positive that you never did?" said the minister.

"Heaven knows! It's false as false can be!" exclaimed the deacon. "Whatever thoughts I may have had about your wife's extravagance; and I am *now* free to say I *do* think she has set our wives and daughters a-running after new bonnets and shawls, and such vanities—whatever thoughts I've had, though, I've kept 'em to myself; I never mentioned 'em to a living soul, never!"

The good man's earnestness quite convinced the minister that he had been falsely reported. It was therefore necessary to dig to the root of the scandal. Mrs. Brown, who told the minister's wife, had heard Mrs. Jones say, that Mr. Adams said that Deacon Hobbouse said so; and Mr. Adams, being applied to, stated that he had the report from Stevens, who said that *he heard* the deacon say so. Stevens was accordingly brought up for examination, and confronted with the deacon.

"It's an outrageous falsehood!" said the deacon. "You know, Stevens, I never opened my lips to you on the subject—nor to any other man."

"I heard you say," remarked Stevens, coolly, "that the minister's wife set a worse example than Satan; and I can take my oath of it."

"When? Where?" demanded the excited deacon.

"In your barn," replied Stevens, "when I went to borrow your half bushel."

"There never was such a lie! Stevens—Stevens," said the quivering deacon—"you know"—

"Wait till I explain," interrupted Stevens. "I was on the barn floor, you was up on the scaffold, pitching hay, and talking to yourself. I thought it too good to keep so, just for the joke, I told what I heard you say."

The deacon scratched his head, looked humbled, and admitted that he might, in that way, have used the language attributed to him. To avoid trouble in the society, he afterwards went to apologize to the minister's wife.

"You must consider," said he, "that I was talking to myself; and when I talk to myself, *I am apt to speak my mind very freely.*"—*True Flag.*

EVERY-DAY WORK.

It is a common idea, and we venture to say, a common mistake, that attention to every-day affairs is incompatible with genius. Now, it seems to us that the highest attainment and ambition of this rarely understood gift—especially in woman—ought to be the power of performing all duty, from the highest to the humblest, with energy and success, so that its possessor may bestow happiness, soothe sorrows, inculcate truth, and accomplish the tasks of life more successfully than they from whom it has been withheld. The genius which turns in disgust from what is plain and homely, and confines itself to the ecstatic regions of sentiment, is a spurious, or at best, a defective quality, and lacks the unity and enlargement of true power.

Look round, then, you who are yearning to be employed in the service of your God, and try to realize what he has given you to do *to-day*, and do not look beyond it. Strength is promised according to your day, but not according to your morrow. Every-day work requires every-day grace, and every-day grace requires every-day asking. Just try the experiment, then, for once—no matter what your occupation may be, no matter how distasteful to your natural disposition; the more distasteful the better, so long as it is your duty. It may be the arithmetical lesson taught to the little wayward child, or the wearisome drive with the complaining invalid, or the pretty and fatiguing duties and arrangements attendant upon your household concerns, or the routine of the shop, or the counting-house, or the writing-office; whatever it is, take it first to God. Before you begin, kneel and implore his blessing; ask him for a fresh, diligent spirit; ask him for a spirit of patience and meekness in contending with all the little wearisome difficulties and annoyances connected with it; ask him to enable you not only to *bear* the daily cross, but to "take it up," denying yourself, and following the footsteps of the Lord Jesus. (Luke ix. 23.) Then put your whole might into it—the might that you have borrowed from a Mightier than yourself, for that is the secret of real work. Do it as if you Master were standing before you, do it as you would have cast the net into the sea, as you would have fastened together the tent, as you would have labored in the carpenter's shop, had you lived in the early days with Christ and his apostles. Do not offer to God the blind, and the lame, and the maimed things of our mind; do not offer a spirit dreaming of the great things which you could do, or may do at some other time; but offer to him your wakeful, rejoicing, *present* energies, and you will find how brightly the day beams upon you, how sweetly the night gives you sleep, and how gratefully your heart swells with a sense of the tenderness of God as a Father, as well as his benignity as a Master.

We think it was John Newton who went one day to visit a Christian brother, and found him busily engaged in his occupation of tanning. The man attempted to apologize. "Just so, my friend," said his pastor, "may your Lord find you when he comes; it is the work he has given you to do, and he expects you to do it diligently."—*From "Work, or Plenty to Do, and How to Do It."*

Formation of the Mental Character.

It is a fact sufficiently obvious, and of great interest in the philosophy of mind, that external circumstances possess a mighty influence in giving a permanent direction to the powers of thought, and in calling into operation the various endowments of native genius. Men are, in an astonishing degree, made by circumstances. There are tides and currents in human affairs which bear them away to their intellectual destiny. The first and chief excitement to human thought is furnished from without. There is the hand, which—though it does not make, yet shapes the clay. Just as the climate of a country, which is itself regulated by physical relations, is the principal cause into which must be resolved the varieties of vegetable and animal productions; so the social relations and the external circumstances of a race of men, an age, or a nation, have a visible and direct influence upon their endowments and mental exercises; these prepare the channel in which their thoughts are to flow, and supply an impetus to the stream, or impart a coloring and impregnation to the water, as soils usually do to the currents that pass over them. It is from the circumstances in which human beings are placed, that the motives and stimulants to all mental operations are furnished. The intellectual character is formed by the habit of such thinking, and the habit itself is resolved into the law of mental association.

All one in Christ.—Dr. Schauffler states that some month since, when the Syrian troubles first broke out, and a great deal of apprehension was felt among all classes at the Turkish capital, the native Christians held a communion season for mutual comfort and encouragement. The number of communicants was nineteen, representing eight different nationalities—viz., seven Osmanlees, two Persians, one African, one Israelite, one Irishman, three Americans, three Englishmen, and one German. There were, indeed, Jew and Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, but all one in Christ Jesus. For there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism.

FROST MUSIC.

I was once belated in Canada on a fine winter day, and was riding over the hard snow on the margin of a wide lake, when the most faint and mournful wail that could break a solemn silence seemed to pass through me like a dream. I stopped my horse and listened. For some time I could not satisfy myself whether the music was in the air or in my own brain. I thought of the pine forests which were not far off; but the tone was not harp-like, and there was not a breath of wind. Then it swelled and approached; and then it seemed to be miles away in a moment; and again it moaned, as if under my very feet. It was, in fact, almost under my feet. It was the voice of the winds imprisoned under the pall of ice suddenly cast over them by the peremptory power of the frost. Nobody there had made air-holes, for the place was a wilderness; and there was no escape for the winds, which must moan on till the spring warmth should release them. They were fastened down in silence; but they would come out with an explosion when, in some still night, after a warm spring day, the ice would blow up, and make a crash and a racket from shore to shore. So I was told at my host's that evening, where I arrived with something of the sensation of a haunted man. I had been some time before the true idea struck me, and meanwhile the rising and falling moan made my heart thrill again.—*Once-a-Week.*

Ancient and Modern Conspirators.

When we read the pages of Sallust and the orations of Cicero, we are apt to congratulate ourselves that the world moves and that what with Christianity on the one side, and the education of the people on the other, such characters, or at least such conspiracies as that of Catiline are now rendered impossible. And yet there is not a more instructive page in the history of mankind for us just now in these United States than that which tells us of this most desperate and wonderful of conspirators, who died half a century before the birth of Christ. A Washington grand jury has proved this. Catiline himself was a worn-out first-family man, dissipated but desperate, a bold, daring, yet plausible senator, "always arriving," as Sallust says, "at the immoderate and excessive, and things out of probability." Yet all his worst characteristics were so well concealed, that he appeared respectable enough, in public life, to be first a Quæstor, and then an Ambassador into Macedonia, followed by high command in the army under Sylla, whose unscrupulous agent he became. By means of lists of proscribed persons, he executed Lynch law upon numberless person, and enriched himself by seizing and appropriating their property.

Such gains seldom last, and he saw no prospect of retrieving his own affairs, but by throwing those of the State into confusion. He, therefore, formed a conspiracy with a number of other young men of the first families and political influence, but dilapidated fortunes, to murder the Consuls and a sufficient number of the Senators, to leave them a working majority, and then seize the government. Pompey was sent off on foreign victories and afterwards induced to remain neutral, and the conspirators had gained over a number of the old soldiers of Sylla. It is said that this conspiracy failed twice, through a mistake in the signals of Catiline.

It is certain that Catiline ran for Consul and that Cicero ran against him and defeated him. The next year Catiline and his coadjutors resolved by force or fraud, to effect their object of breaking up the government, and were as sanguine as unscrupulous.

Italy was kept without soldiers except the veterans of Sylla, who were ready at a signal under Manlius. Cicero believed the conspiracy was going on, but could not prove it, or deemed it imprudent to do so, though he only escaped assassination himself by private information of the whole from the mistress of one of the conspirators. At last Catiline, having borrowed large sums of money, and Cicero being well posted up, accused him publicly in the Senate Chamber, and got a decree passed that that "the consuls should see that the republic received no damage." This gave Cicero the power to put down the treason and save Rome from being seized and subjugated, if not fired and plundered.

Yet, so impudent was Catiline, that he withstood Cicero, and inveighed against him and the government as highly oppressive. At last, enraged that he could not carry the Senate, he defied and left them, threatening vengeance, somewhat as certain Senators did on retiring the other day. Then he formed a desperate rebellion, led on his troops, and, at last died, when defeated, sword in hand, his countenance in death itself, wearing the terrible ferocity and cruelty of aspect that made the poet Virgil picture his punishment, in Tartarus, as the type of the irrevocable doom of the most vile. What Rome would have been, but for the lofty virtue of Cicero, none can tell. Catiline was one of a minority, it is true, but it was just that sort of a minority that makes up by despotism, what they lack in numbers, in wisdom or in virtue.

When the history of the recent conspiracy of Secretary Floyd and his associates comes to be carried out, the parallel between it and the Catiline conspiracy will be seen to be most remarkable. There was not so much false-swearing in the ancient conspiracy, nor so much specious abuse through forms of law, of lofty trusts. Altogether there was not the same scope of purpose or truly Satanic subtlety of contrivance, to pit one-half a nation against the other. There were no stolen arms, forts, and accoutrements for half a million. The treasury was empty now, the trust funds stolen. But for that most splendid of all Cicero's invectives, the memory of the whole affair would have died almost out of history, like the exploded bomb of Orsini. We have been having, if we have not now, a far more horrible conspiracy than that of Catiline, acting in Washington during the last twelve months. But alas, it is no so easy to find the Cicero to immortalize the whole by a wise, virtuous and modest statesmanship that shall extinguish it, or the splendor of an eloquence that can embalm the deed and hand it down for the instruction of all coming time.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

YOUTH'S.

LITTLE WON'TS.

Jessie was expecting two little girls to spend the afternoon with her. She put her baby-house in nice order, and swept the barn-chamber floor where the swing was. "They are *my* company, too," said Harry. "Yes," answered his mother, "if you behave well." "I shall behave," said Harry. Before they came, however, for some cause or other, Harry's spirit became ruffled, and he was not the pleasant little boy he could sometimes be.

The little girls arrived, and Jessie kissed them she was so glad. After speaking to her mother, "Which?" cried Jessie to them; "which first, baby-house or barn?" "Baby-house," chose both of the girls at once. "Barn," shouted Harry. "We must go first where company wants to go," whispered his sister. "I won't," said Harry. They went, however, all out together, and mother hoped there would be no serious disagreements among the little ones. After a while she heard the trotting of little feet down stairs, out doors, over the gravel walk, into the barn, and the sound of glad voices was lost in the distance.

By and by Jessie came in, dragging Harry by the hand. "Mother," she said, "will you keep Harry with you? we cannot have any good times where he is." "O," said his mother, looking very sorry. "Well, mother, I can't help it," said Jessie; "I tried to love him and coax him, and please him, and we all did; but it is no use, he does not fall in with us, and he spoils all our comfort." "What is the difficulty?" asked mother. "Why," answered Jessie, "he is so full of *little won'ts*. He won't swing, or let *us* swing. He won't play school. Then we play horse to please him, but he won't let us be three horses, and he won't drive us on the gravel, but into the thorn-bushes, and is so all the time. We are pleased with him, but he will not be with anything *we* do."

Harry, I think, must have been heartily ashamed of this account of himself. These "little won'ts!" O, what disturbers of the peace are they! How they spoil family comfort! And sometimes in children of a larger growth, they set themselves up against the smooth current of God's providences in the most foolish, willful, crisscross ways imaginable. Do not harbor them, children, for one moment in your bosom. They are hard to get out, if you cherish them at all. And if they have crept in unawares, melt them away as quick as possible by the warm sunshine of an obedient and obliging temper.

LITTLE GEORGIE'S PRAYER.

Little Georgie, an interesting boy of four summers, had been taught by his mother to pray, and she had often told him that to pray to God was to talk to him, and tell him just what he wanted. At night, after he had repeated the Lord's Prayer, he was accustomed to make a short prayer of his own, in which his childish wants were expressed in his own words. Though Georgie was generally a very good boy, and loved his parents most tenderly, yet it sometimes happened that he needed correction; for, like all children, he liked to have his own way.

One day, being unwilling to yield to his mother's wishes, she was obliged to punish him, for she did not wish her little boy to grow up a wicked and unruly son. At night, when it was time for him to repeat his prayer, he could not forget his naughty actions; and, as he had been taught, he *talked* to God about it in the following manner, feeling all the while very serious, though his language was so childish: "O Lord! bless Georgie, and make him a good boy; and dou's let him be naughty again—never, no, never; because, you know, when he is naughty, *he sticks to it so!*"

SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

A Sabbath or two ago, little Lillie, after an ominous silence of some minutes, arose, and taking her needle and thread, and a little garment she was making for her dolly, seated herself on her little chair, coolly remarking, "I think I will sew a little. Sunday is a day of rest, mamma, but *I ain't tired, you see!*"

Little Allie's appetite failed, and she left the table before she had half finished eating what was upon her plate. Her mother called her back to eat some more. "Why, mamma," said she, putting her hand across her throat, "I'm full up here, and I can't find a corner for more supper to sit down in."

Anna, the minister's little daughter, is very restless—always wishing to go somewhere, and never contented with staying long at one place. She was one day talking about going to heaven, when her sister, a little older than she, said, "Why, Sissy, what do you want to go to heaven for? you wouldn't be there long, before you would want to go somewhere else."

A little boy, always at home accustomed to hearing a blessing implored, was visiting at a friend's where there was no such custom. He sat quietly with hands folded, and as no one spoke, he repeated in a clear, distinct tone, the prayer, "Now I lay me," &c.—*Little Pilgrim.*

A GOD READY TO PARDON.

When God pardons the sinner, he never delays, nor puts off, but does it *instantly*. He sees the prodigal returning afar off, laden with all manner of sins, and cannot wait his arrival, but runs to meet him with pardoning mercies. He hears Ephraim bemoaning himself, and instantly cries, "Ephraim is a dear son, a pleasant child: since the time I spake against him, I do earnestly remember him still, and my bowels are turned toward him; and I *surely will have mercy upon him*, saith the Lord."

He finds the publican in the temple smiting upon his breast, and crying, God be merciful to me a sinner," and sends him home to his house justified.

Oh! how true! "My ways are not your ways, saith the Lord." "No, so; he pardons like a God, fully, freely, instantly, abundantly, and forever.—*Rev. J. Gray.*

When you cannot see both ends, the middle is uncertain.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, April 11, 1861.

Our Travelling Agent.

Rev. J. W. Brier, who is Travelling Agent for the Livingstone Institute in this State, is also authorized to act as Agent for The Pacific.

We thrice heartily commend him to our friends and the public generally, and hope that his heart as well as ours may be cheered with abundant success.

College of California.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of California will be held in the College buildings in Oakland, Tuesday, April 16th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. H. Willey, Secretary.

Bay Association.

A meeting of the Bay Association will be held in San Francisco, April (Wednesday) 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested.

E. S. Lacy,
Secretary *pro. tem.*

The State of the Country.

No man can yet see the end of our present troubles. The latest intelligence, which we publish to-day, gives us no clue to a peaceful solution of our difficulties. It sounds more like war than any news we have yet received.

The principles which are vital to all that is permanent, sacred and powerful in government, if adhered to, must lead to inevitable and dreadful conflict; if abandoned, to utter demoralization of national existence and administration. Seven States have seceded from the Federal Union. They have seized the property of the United States, and hold it by military force. Under the plea of State Sovereignty, they have disguised rank rebellion. For months the Government of the United States has borne the indignity with patience. Its tone has been that of peace; not a drop of blood has been shed; no needless irritation of rights; no defiant exhibition of position and power has marked the conduct of the Government, and still the storm rages. It is swelling day by day, and must break in its fury, just as soon as the least obstacle is placed in its course.

The demand made by, and the only thing which will satisfy, the Seceding States, is in acknowledgment of their independence. This the President of the United States has no power to do, neither can Congress do it. A National Convention of all the States of the Union can alone legalize the separation —till then, the President of the United States is under oath to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States. To do this, he must protect the property and collect the revenues in all the States. To attempt it in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, is to precipitate civil war. On the other hand, he can avoid a conflict of arms by giving up all attempts to administer the Government there, and permitting the rebellious States to have full sweep and power.

What course shall the Chief Magistrate take, who but a month ago made oath to do his duty to his country?

Little as ever any man dreamed, that such a question would ever be asked, it is, nevertheless, the absorbing question of the times. Some are pledged to rally in opposition to the President if he attempts it—others are ready to support him. A fearful responsibility is now upon the head of Abraham Lincoln. A greater crisis is upon his administration than ever rested upon that of any preceding President. God give him wisdom for his duty; God grant him light, sustain him with a true heart and unfaltering courage to the very end. It is a time that the whole Church should pray for the country. The Lord reigns, and in Him let the people trust. In Him is our country's hope.

The few words of Senator Trumbull in the Senate, if they indicate the purpose of the Administration, are of the utmost significance; while the movement of Jefferson Davis are equally serious. The issue cannot be long delayed. That issue is simply—Government or Anarchy. If arms are to be the fearful arbiters, the question is simply, Can we afford to be without a Government, for the sake of avoiding a sacrifice of life?

The Destruction of our Common Schools.

We have before us the bill presented by Mr. Z. Montgomery in the Assembly, the purport of which is "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to establish, support and regulate Common Schools," etc.

The attention of the public has already been called to it both by the religious and secular press, and its general character is somewhat understood. *Somewhat*, but not thoroughly understood. The bill makes a show of unsectarianism. It says:

"No books, tracts, or papers, of a sectarian, or denominational character, shall be used, or introduced, in any school established under the provisions of this act; nor shall sectarian, or denominational, doctrines be taught therein; nor shall any of the public schools, established under this act, receive any of the public school funds, which has not been taught in accordance with the principles of this act;" etc.

But in another section it provides:

"That no religion be taught therein, *unless such be the will of such parents, or guardians*; and in no event shall such religious instruction lessen the five hours secular education." Italics are ours.

And in another place it farther enacts that

"Whenever said parent, or guardian, male, or female, shall object, in writing, to the principal teacher of said school, to the religious instruction given therein, upon such objection it shall be the duty of the teachers of said school to give no religious instruction during five successive hours of secular education, and to allow said child to retire from school before any religious instruction be commenced."

In other words the school of thirty pupils or more may be held six or seven hours in a day, five hours to be sacredly devoted to secular instruction, the balance of the time to religion. What religion? That of the parents. The bill does not say that the five hours of secular study shall be consecutive unless a written objection be made; they may therefore be interrupted with recitations of catechisms, or repetition of Ave's and Paters, and so religiously imbue, baptise and sanctify the secular studies.

Again, it provides that the parents and guardians of the thirty scholars shall elect and organize as follows:

"On the first Thursday after the formation of said school, and on the last Thursday of January, of every year, the parents and guardians of the pupils of said school shall meet, at a time and place, publicly announced, at least ten days previously by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall elect from among themselves a President, Treasurer, Superintendent, and Secretary, who shall be the Trustees of said school for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said Trustees shall appoint, or remove, the Teachers, shall superintend the school, shall cause a regular roll to be kept, and shall send to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a formal application that said school be enrolled among the public schools of the State at its first organization."

This is virtually a close corporation clause. However heavily the public may be taxed for the support of these sectarian schools, no one has a voice in the election of trustees or the appointment of teachers, except the parents and guardians of the scholars in said schools. Parents who may themselves pay no taxes, not even to the amount of a single dollar into the State treasury, are constituted the sole and exclusive directors of schools wholly supported by public money; by the money of others. The bill makes it possible for six or eight families to control the public money for their exclusive benefit, while they themselves do not contribute a solitary farthing to the common fund.

We direct particular notice to this fact, because the great cry of Roman Catholics against the present system of common schools has been that their money is extorted by law to support schools to which they cannot, or rather do not choose to send their children. To use their own words:

"Our common schools, as at present organized, are no places for Catholic children, who are shut out from them as effectually as they would be by locks and bolts. Catholics are thus forcibly ejected from schools, which their money was extorted by law to erect, thus paying for what they cannot enjoy; and this, too, in a country boasting above all others of its freedom."

So sorely do they feel the curse of this mode of supporting common schools that they scruple not to call it persecution. They say:

"It is the persecuted minority who may justly feel aggrieved by the tyranny of the persecuting majority. For it is persecution, consider it in what light you may, to take a man's money by law, and then to refuse him the consideration for which his money was paid, unless on a condition which he cannot accept without sacrificing his conscience."

Some will be not a little surprised to see these persecuted friends of education inaugurating a system ten times more oppressive and exclusive than the one, of which they so earnestly complain.

Oppression may work also in another form. If in a neighborhood of eight or ten families, the Protestants should happen to elect their trustees by a bare majority, consequently a Protestant teacher is appointed. If of the thirty children, say one-half are Catholics, how are the Catholics to receive any religious instruction? Must they stand in the rain, or shiver in the ante-room till the Protestants have read the gospel, sung a hymn, recited the catechism and joined in prayer, before they can be admitted? Or must they entirely forego a secular education, because a Protestant is supported by law to teach the only school in the whole neighborhood, and to teach it religiously, too?

We do not see that our Catholic friends would be any less liable to persecution, in some cases than they are now. We know very well the proposed law is intended chiefly for their benefit, yet we are not warranted in saying, that if it ever becomes a law, Protestants will not enter into full competition for the *pro rata* denominational money; and if they do, they will no doubt draw a larger share of the funds. If, further, under the operation of such a law, the Roman Catholics organize their own schools and so take away all the Romish element from the present schools, there would be nothing to prevent the Protestants from turning them into denominational schools. This would make them heavy gainers; but such a gain, would be a total loss of our common school system.

We have headed this article, Destruction of the Common Schools; we mean to show before we are through that this is true, not only of the effect, but also the intention of the law.

Churches and Ministers.

Rev. Walter Frear departed to-day on the steamer St. Louis to attend the meeting of the General Assembly (N. S.), which convenes in Syracuses May 14th. Mr. Frear expects to be gone six or seven months, and upon his return will probably accept the call to be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Placerville. In the meantime the Church and Society will make arrangements for putting up a new church edifice as soon as possible after Mr. Frear's return. The Rev. W. W. Brier will supply the pulpit in Mr. Frear's absence, at least for a time. Of his farewell sermon, the Placerville *Democrat* says:

On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Frear, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, preached his farewell sermon to a large and sympathising congregation. It was delivered most beautifully and feelingly, and most of those who heard it were sensibly affected by it. The amiable and excellent pastor proceeded with difficulty, the intensity of his feelings materially affecting his utterance. He has the prayers of his congregation for a prosperous voyage to the East, and a speedy return to his home in Placerville.

Rev. A. E. Hill, recently ordained as deacon in the Episcopal Church, is preaching at Folsom, where he has been well received.

Powell Street M. E. Church.—The *Advocate* says that the cost of improvements made in the property of this congregation, during the last two years, amounts to $9,000. Last week the slips were offered for rent, an appraisement having been put upon them by the trustees, and persons desiring slips bidding for choice. About $2,500 were realized, some $450 of which were above appraisement and for choice. Some thirty slips are yet in the hands of the trustees for rent.

Rev. W. C. Mosher.—We learn that this clergyman is now located in Jackson, Amador County.

Episcopal Church in Placerville.—The Rev. Mr. Pierce, who for a time supplied the pulpit of Grace Church in this city, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Ewer, held episcopal service in Placerville some two Sabbaths ago, and will probably continue his labors there. We learn that he commences with a fair prospect of success.

St. John's Church, Marysville.—Rev. H. Smeathman, rector of this Church, is spending a few days in this city, for the purpose of collecting sufficient funds to redeem the church building from its present embarrassment. It was originally built at a cost of $13,000. The debt is $4,000. This sum must be raised by the first of May or the Church will be entirely lost to the Episcopalians. Mr. Smeathman says that if he can collect $500 in San Francisco the property can be saved. Most heartily do we hope that he will meet with that encouragement his cause so richly deserves.

Sunday School Union.

The monthly meeting of the S. S. Union was held in Dr. Anderson's church on Monday evening. The monthly average attendance was reported as follows:

Folsom street M. E. school	199
Mission street Bethel school	79
Powell street M. E. school	233
Dupont street German M. E. school	37
Broadway street German M. E. school	60
Mission street German school	49
Howard street Presbyterian school	191
First Presbyterian school	209
Calvary Presbyterian school	225
Geary street Mission school	124
Union Mission (Vallejo street) school	82
Mariners' Church school	69
Spring Valley Mission school	41
Olive Branch Baptist school	57
Industrial School	39
North Beach Mission school	48
St. Paul's Mission school	119
First Baptist school	280
First Congregational school	387
Pine street M. E. South school	209
Total average	2,736

Appropriate remarks and addresses were made by Rev. D. B. Cheney, and by three or four superintendents of schools belonging to the Union.

We were glad to learn that the interest in this work is very much on the increase, and many of the schools are taking hold of the missionary work in earnest.

Literary Notices.

Fast-Day Sermons; Or the Pulpit on the State of the Country. For Sale by A. Roman & Co.

The men whose sermons are here compiled have a national fame. They are—Thornwell, of South Carolina; Palmer, of New Orleans; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Dabney, of Virginia; Adams, Beecher, Bellows, Taylor, Lewis, Van Dyke, and Vinton, of New York. In the preface of the volume we find the following paragraphs which give one a comprehensive idea of the discourses thus collected:

"These are Revolutionary times. The country is profoundly agitated, not on a question of party, but of National existence. On the very brink of dissolution, we are led to pause and review the causes that have brought us to this."

"In the very front of the book is placed the discourse of Dr. Thornwell, the leading minister, if not the leading man of South Carolina—one who is regarded by many as being, by his intellectual ascendancy and influence, the natural successor of John C. Calhoun. His discourse contains the whole argument of disunion. This abstract reasoning is carried out in the sermon which follows, by Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, a native of South Carolina, and a former pupil of Dr. Thornwell. His appeal to the South to maintain its rights is most earnest and eloquent. In contrast with these fiery addresses, and to afford the reader an interval of relief, we have placed next the milder counsels and gentler tones of Dr. Dabney, of Virginia, who speaks less as a Southern man than as a minister of the Prince of Peace. Then follows a sharp rebuke of disunion from Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky."

"Of the sermons of Northern preachers, the volume includes those of directly opposite views. The learned Rabbi Raphall argues for the ancient Hebrew slavery, as ordained of God, and thus as justifying the same institution in later ages, and Rev. H. J. Van Dyke assumes the same while exposing the character and influence of Abolitionism, a spirit which he evidently thinks not from above, but from beneath. To both of these Prof. Tayler Lewis replies, not as a vehement orator, but as a Christian scholar, in lucid style, and with thoughts well set in logical array. Next, Dr. Vinton, the accomplished minister of Trinity, rebukes the spirit of Northern fenaticism, as an offset to which, Mr. Beecher stoutly defends the anti-slavery position of the North; and Dr. Bellows argues that the present is a conflict between Civilization and Barbarism. The collection closes with a middle-ground sermon from Rev. Dr. Adams."

Patriarchy; Or the Family: Its Constitution and Probation. By John Harris, D. D. For sale by Kenny & Alexander, 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"In man Primeval," says the Author, the constitution and probation of individual man was traced. The Family is the unfolding of the individual—the development of social man. In the following pages an attempt is made to exhibit the family in its constitution and problem." Dr. Harris has handled his subject in a most masterly style. Those who are acquainted with his former works, ought by all means to secure this also, and so complete the list.

Fresh Butter.—Families in the city who may wish to be supplied with fresh butter for present consumption, or to have it put down for fall and winter use, can be accommodated by sending orders to some of the Petaluma dairies, the "Orange County" of California. Mrs. O. H. Lovett, of Petaluma, has furnished a number of families of San Francisco with a No. 1 article, and all who have any knowledge of her dairy are prepared to endorse what we say.

Sacramento Correspondence.

Editor Pacific:—The assembled wisdom (?) of the State, as represented in the Senate, has defeated the bill providing for the better observance of the Sabbath. It was lost by a small majority, after a vigorous contest, in which it was conceded that a large majority of the people of California are in favor of a law of this kind. It may seem strange to those not initiated into the profound mysteries of California politics, that the will of the majority should be so palpably disregarded by their representatives; but it must be borne in mind that it is not a generally diffused public sentiment or popularity that politicians seek to secure, but the favor of compact transferable social and political elements, that can be relied on as a balance of power to turn the scale in their favor in conventions and at the ballot box. While the people at large are wrangling about national platforms and political abstractions, a few men, whose interests are likely to suffer by the enactment of good laws or by the defeat of bad measures, meet together quietly in the back room of some drinking saloon and concoct well formed plans for securing the elevation to office of men who will obey their behests, and thus the private interest of a few, and not the will of the majority, is represented, protected, and promoted by the Legislature. It is those who direct primary elections and conventions, and control the balance of power, however small it may be, that are consulted, and whose favor is sought by our representatives; and it is not, as many suppose, the interests and wishes of the majority of the people that *shrewd* politicians consult. This accounts for the passage of special laws, designed to subserve private ends at the expense of the people at large, and the defeat of measures that are demanded by the popular sentiment of the country.

In no case is this matter more clearly illustrated than in that of the Sunday Law. All the overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the enactment of this law, which, in the form of petitions, has been unmistakably expressed to the Legislature of this State, is treated with contempt and scorn by those who control our government; because they know that it amounts to nothing as a political element, except to concentrate an opposition against those who in the discharge of their duty obey the voice of a vast majority of the people.

The San Francisco salary bill has been agreed upon by the delegation from that city, and will undoubtedly pass substantially in its present form, which is a reduction from the bill agreed upon by the Board of Supervisors of about $25,000 per annum.

There may be some defects in the bill, but as a whole it is a good measure. The salary system is the correct policy, and in all cases the compensation of public officers should be definitely fixed. The fee system has in San Francisco, as well as in other counties, been productive of great political evils, and I am happy to find that the San Francisco salary law passed in 1858 is being adopted by many of the interior counties of the State.

The lottery bill has passed the Senate, and now requires only the signature of the Governor, which will undoubtedly be given.

The numerous railroad franchise forces having concentrated on these bills were enabled to procure their passage. It is to be regretted that a competition system could not be adopted; for by that plan it is believed that for the privileges and powers specified in these bills an amount exceeding $500,000 could have been realized for the benefit of the city and county of San Francisco. A bill providing for specifications and competition was introduced, but the earnest advocacy of the special bills prevented its passage.

It is due to some of the supporters of the private schemes, to say that they did not altogether approve them, but deemed it best to favor them in order to procure amendments favorable to the city.

The unusual height of the waters of the Sacramento and American rivers gives the people of Sacramento some uneasiness, but the embankments have become sufficiently permanent to resist the action of the current, and I do not anticipate any serious inundation. It would require a large increase in the volume of water to raise the river much, for the current now extends over a vast area of country. The height of the water at present falls a few inches short of that in 1853. Sacramento.

The Common School System.

We conclude this week a series of articles on our Common School System, which originally appeared in the *Bulletin*, of this city:

Although in my last I expressed confidence in the good sense and patriotism of our present legislators, as a guarantee that they will not, at the behest of priest, prelate or potentate, nullify our present State School system by unconstitutional Church-and-State legislation, yet, in view of the insidious character and practices of the besiegers, as illustrated by their previous connection with our common schools, I feel myself impelled to raise a warning voice to the representatives of a free people, to be on their guard against a snare "at an hour which they think not of." Let them remember 1853, and beware! I warn them not to be caught napping. The enemies of common schools never sleep. They sometimes "play 'possum;" but they never relax their vigilance. They never relinquish a project which may promise success to their own proselyting schemes. They never forego an opportunity of clerical advancement. They never shrink at any measures, however shocking, for securing a favorite object. With them, "the end sanctifies the means." With them, the desideratum is the aggrandizement of the priesthood and the degradation of the people. With them, an independent government, free from ecclesiastical control, is an abomination, not to be tolerated. Consequently, they loathe and abhor our American common schools and their conservative influences, as a certain noted personage is said to hate holy water.

The truth of these propositions is illustrated by the long continued crusade which they have prosecuted against our common schools, and the attempt now pending to seize upon them and place them under the control of the Church, and thereby to subvert and destroy the most vitally important of our free civil institutions. Let this be accomplished, and we shall have nothing left of civil liberty worth preserving. Destroy this foundation rock, and all our beautiful superstructure of freedom will crumble into dust, and all our fond hopes for the future of our beloved country will vanish into thin air. There is a case in point, in the convulsions and rebellion now rampant in that portion of the American confederacy, where statesmen thank God they have not and have never had common schools for their children. Where common schools, free from all shackles, are not fostered and enjoyed, there the people are not fitted for self-government. There, the masses have neither the intelligence nor the virtue requisite to civil freedom, and may be led or driven, by designing demagogues, political or religious, into any degree of moral or political degradation and apostacy, to suit the taste or subserve the purposes of the darkest despotism.

I repeat—common schools lie at the foundation of all we hold dear as American citizens. Protect and support them, and our free institutions are safe and permanent; destroy or corrupt them, and we are no longer a free people. We have too long cried peace and safety, while our dearest rights have been invaded. It has been the policy of political jugglers and aspirants for power, to kiss the hand that smites, and play the sycophant to secure votes. Such men should be taught that the civil rights of American citizens are dearer to them than the elevation of heartless demagogues; and that our common school system, especially, must be defended against foreign invasion and intestine treachery. The true friends of common schools have too long kept silence. It is high time for them to sound the tocsin and buckle on their armor. Abuses have crept in through the procurement of the priests and the politicians. These abuses must be exposed and rebuked, and, through the ballot-box, corrected by the people.

After having perused the above, and my two previous articles on this subject, some readers of the *Bulletin* may perhaps inquire what excuse or pretext, if any, is urged by the enemies of freedom and equality alluded to, as the ground of their opposition. The answer is at hand. During the first two or three years of the existence of our Common Schools, the Bible was read daily at their close. This horrified the Catholic priesthood, who, by their clamor, succeeded in banishing that American text-book of morals from the schools. This was done on the pretext that the reading of the scriptures in the schools, by laymen, was a violation of Church canons—(when I speak of the Church here I mean the Roman Catholic Church)—and an infringement of the right of religious *conscience*. This point being gained, they immediately took another tack, and condemned the schools because religion was not taught in them, and therefore branded them with the epithet of "godless," and applied to them other opprobrious terms; averring that they could not, in *conscience*, permit the faithful to ruin their children by sending them to those dens of vice and heresy. Moreover, another Church canon—another rule of conscience—requires that all schools shall be taught the catechisms, formularies and doctrines of the Church. Hence it becomes a matter of conscience to seize upon the Common School Fund, and appropriate it to the instruction of their juvenile theological seminaries.

O Conscience, Conscience! what an amount of wrong and outrage has been perpetrated at thy behest! What oceans of human blood, in heathen, Mohommedan and Christian lands, have flowed at the command of Conscience! Conscience has, in its time, instigated the Inquisition, the rack and thumb-screws; the block, stake and gibbet; the funeral pyre, the altar for human sacrifices, and the thousands of means and engines of torture and death which have converted this fair earth into a field of agony and blood. All the religious wars and quarrels that have ever existed have had their origin in the claims of Conscience. Conscience has originated and maintained all the cruel and bloody rites of idolatry and superstition the world over, and from time immemorial. The watchword of Conscience in the mouth of an intolerant clergy has ever been "Death to the heretic!" and all their scrambling for civil power has been induced by a conscientious thirst for the blood of the unbeliever. Conscience manned and prosecuted the Crusades, kindled the flames of martyrdom, immolated its myriads on Aztec altars, nerved the arm of Moslem rapine and murder, revelled in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and gloried in the shocking scenes of Smithfield.

A religious conscience is to be respected and tolerated, where, in its claims, it does not set at naught the immutable principle of "mine and thine," and that, too, whether it be the religious conscience of a Brahmin or a Christian priest. But when it invades the rights of others, it is entitled to no sort of courtesy, and should be firmly resisted in its claims, and its whinings should be treated with utter contempt, as mere hypocritical cant and clap trap.

Our Constitution provides that the School Fund "shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." This fund, then, belongs to these schools, and to divert it, or any portion of it, to any other object, is robbery of the most unmitigated atrocity. Away, then, with the religious conscience which would perpetrate a "mortal sin" before heaven!

These same greedy cormorant priests have already, under a plea of conscience, filched from this same Common School Fund, more than $30,000, which they have devoted to the propagation of their religious creed and dogmas. One would suppose that this amount of plunder would satisfy any ordinary conscientious cupidity. Not so with them. Their ill-gotten gains have but sharpened their greed, and they are now found at the doors of the Capitol crying for more.

T. J. N.

Pamphlets, Magazines, etc.

Hutchings's California Magazine, for April.—Some of the engravings are old cuts set to new subjects. It keeps to its old standard admirably.

Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of San Francisco.—We have received from Superintendent Mr. J. Denman a pamphlet of 136 pages, illustrated with cuts of the desks, seats, plans of school-houses, &c. In addition to the report are appended Statistics, a Manual of the Board of Education, By-Laws of the Board, Rules and Regulations of the Public Schools, and of the High School.

Y. M. C. Association.—The next lecture or sermon before the Association will be delivered by Dr. Scott, next Sunday evening. Subject, "On the choice of a profession or calling."

Contra Costa Educational Association.—The Assembly has passed a bill empowering the trustees to sell or mortgage the property of this association, for certain designated purposes.

For the Pacific.

"Ye are the Light of the World."

Every truth you utter will not have the same effect upon all persons; neither upon the same person at different stages of life. The blue rays of the sun but little effect matured plants; their function is to penetrate the ground and act upon the seed in spring, decomposing its starch and gluten for the mouths of the young germ. Their action is necessary for the formation of the coloring matter of the leaves; which green matter is vital to vegetable digestion. But as summer advances, the yellow rays become most active; the hot red ones, which chiefly facilitate the flowering and forming of the fruit, are far more abundant; till by the time the fruit is juiced, aud mellowed, and russeted, the blue rays have ceased action altogether.

Christians should remember this. Some days young people dislike sermons intended for older persons; while, on other days, the latter go away from church unrefreshed by food that was designed for the younger. The blue rays of spring are powerless with the old oak of summer; while the yellow events—which ripen, mellow, and make luscious with the juice of God-love, elder hearts—fall powerless on the sprouting germ.

The true Christian should shine forth, all the time, all the elements of his character: for he is surrounded by all classes of minds in all possible stages of growth. It is not the sun's business to mete out the blue rays to germs and the yellow rays to fruits. It is the sun's province to wrap up in one, the red, orange, yellow, green blue, indigo, violet, and shine them down harmoniously white, upon the plants. Each plant will take for itself what it most needs, and is prepared for. That is one of the very wisest of all God's mercies. If it needs to have the gluten, freed, or the starch pulped, the blue rays will have that effect; while the yellow will have none. Or, if at maturity it needs to have the starch turned into sugar for the flavoring of the fruit, that will be done; whatever it is prepared for, will act upon it. But that is not the sun's business. He must shine forth all the time all the rays in one beautiful pencil of white.

God's providence will regulate the combination of the rays of your character. If you are to be a Washington, intelligence, truthfulness and manly heroism, will predominate; and you will play the Anvil Chorus with the sledge-hammer of victory. If a Florence Nightingale, love and courage and sweetness, will blend you into a ministering angel—yea, paint you upon humanity's sky as a gorgeous, glorious sunset, made brilliant with God-hope, crimsoned with man-charity. Whatever combination God gives you, that character are you to shine out clearly, strongly, unceasingly.

Hakatone.

Leonard Scott & Co.

However pressed we may be for time, and however numerous our engagements, which tax every moment of daylight, we cannot deny ourselves the luxury of dipping into the magnificent quarterlies that come to hand every three months from the office of Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

With such wealth of thought, knowledge, and facts, that comes to us, as the contributions of the most princely minds of Great Britain, in the *North British*, in the *Edinburgh*, *London Quarterly*, *Westminster* and *Blackwood*, it is not strange that we are ready to cry out "long live" Leonard Scott. He is not only the Editor's friend, but a true servant of every literary man in America. We do not see how one can be "well read" who does not furnish his table with one or more of these quarterlies. At such low rates, thousands can afford to take them. $3 a year for any of them; $5 will get Blackwood and any one of the Reviews, and $10 for all.

The San Francisco Bible Temperance Society will hold its next meeting at the First Baptist Church, Washington street, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. James A. Davidson, of Canada, and others.

Religious Intelligence.

Lutheran.

Proposed Changes in the General Synod.—As the General Synod of the Lutheran Church is to be held again this year, some of the denominational papers propose and discuss the desirableness of changes in the General Synod, as well as with regard to other ecclesiastical matters. The *Lutheran* and the *Missionary*, both High Lutheran, advocate annual meetings of the General Synod. The meetings were originally triennial, and are now generally biennial.

Protestant Episcopal.

The Churchman and the Secoders.—The New York *Churchman* quotes with great satisfaction the following notice from the New York *Day-Book*: "We have frequently intended to call the particular attention of our readers to the New York *Churchman*, as it is the first, and at present the *only* religious periodical in the North that endorses and defends Southern society."

The claims of the *Churchman* to the distinction of alone endorsing among the religious press of New York the demands of the Secessionists, will not be disputed, we suppose. As no other distinction is claimed for it, its true value may be said to be generally agreed upon.

Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood in New York.—The Society has been chartered by the Legislature. The objects of the Brotherhood are: The mutual care and relief of members in time of sickness or accident; the burial of deceased members, the succor of their widows and orphans; to help each other in all good endeavors, and promote Christian fellowship and love; and also, according to ability, to aid distressed members of the church, generally. The meetings are monthly, thereby giving members of the church in different parts of the city, an opportunity to become acquainted with each other. Almost every church in the city is now represented in the Brotherhood. The finances are in a prosperous condition. The funds for the benefit of sick members, and widows and orphans, now amount to $2,800, and are securely invested. The Society owes nothing.

Presbyterian.

Princeton Seminary.—The Theological Seminary at Princeton has been much favored in the past year in the enlargement of its provisions by liberal benefactors. The entire library of Dr. J. Addison Alexander, embracing a choice collection of theological, classical, and miscellaneous literature, was purchased and presented to the Institution by one of its friends. Another has made arrangements for erecting, in the Spring, a new and commodious edifice for the increasing library of the Seminary; and when that is completed, the present beautiful library-hall will be changed to a chapel for the devotional services of the students and professors' families, and all who choose to attend. The sum of thirty thousand dollars having been appropriated from the estate of the late Mr. Brown, of Baltimore, according to his wishes, for the benefit of the Seminary, it will be expended in the construction of a new building for students' rooms, and the improvement of lecture-rooms.

Baptist.

Foreign Missions.—The *Macedonian* says that $50,000 is about the sum that the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union "will need in March, to enable them to meet fully and promptly all the engagements of the year, and keep the working force of the several missions up to the present point of efficiency. All that the receipts fall short of this will be so much indebtedness, to be provided for hereafter, and take away so much from the onward movement of the Gospel among the perishing; besides detracting, in its moral effect, from the hope and courage of the missionaries."

Miscellaneous.

The Central Protestant Society.—The report of this Society, made on Jan. 8th, informs us that it has fifty stations in thirty-five departments, and one hundred and fifteen places of worship. It supports, wholly or partially, seventy agents, forty-four of whom are ministers of the gospel. During the past year it has established five new stations. Its budget for 1861 is estimated at 95,000 dollars.

The Israelitish Universal Alliance.—The Israelite Universal Alliance makes decided progress; it numbers above six hundred members; and has published its second circular. It wisely keeps clear of all parties in Israel, orthodox, reformed, and rationalists; it is distinct from all ecclesiastical bodies and official administrations; it is universal. To defend the name of Israel, to urge the practice of manuel and professional labor, to hasten the emancipation of Jews wherever they are under thraldom, to eradicate the ignorance and vice thereby engendered, to bring Israel to a par with other nations, such are the ends in view. The first efforts are directed statistically, the Alliance wishing to obtain correct ideas and facts respecting the numbers and state of the Jews all over the world. Its appeal has aroused the dormant energies of many Israelites.

The College of Cardinals.—A communication from Rome states that there are at present, in the "Sacred College" there, one cardinal named by Leo XII., twenty-one by Gregory XVI., thirty-eight by Pius IX., one reserved *in petto* in the Consistory of 26th June, 1859, and nine hats vacant—total, seventy. The oldest of the cardinals is Tosti, who is eighty-five, and has worn the purple twenty-four years; the youngest is Milesi, forty-three, and has been a cardinal three years.

Missionary Items from India.—The *Magazine*, of the London Missionary Society, mentions that eleven native Christians have been recently set apart for the office of evangelists, in the Travancore mission field. One of the missionaries writes: I am persuaded that the public designation of so many of our native brethren to the work of preaching the gospel among their countrymen, will have an excellent effect upon every department of our work."

Respecting a new class of boys recently received to the seminary at Pasumalie, Mr. Tracy, of the American Board, writes: "This class was limited to fifteen, but on the day of examination, thirty-one candidates were present, from the different stations. After a day spent in careful examination, the requisite number were selected, and the remainder returned, greatly disappointed, and in some cases in tears, to their homes."

China.—In China a new mission has been opened in the north by the London Missionary Society, at Cheefoo, a port in the department of Teng-chawfoo, which will be a consular residence. Two missionaries of the English Presbyterian Church have lately visited the island of Formosa, unexplored hitherto by the Christian evangelist. The dialect is the same as in Amoy, and they think that branch missions should be sent out from that city. The reports of the rebels are still various. The truth is probably that, in different parts, their views are different. A missionary who has returned from Nan-king, is little satisfied with the position towards Christianity of the Head-King, who, as is already known, makes the most blasphemous perversions and corruptions of Christian doctrine. They are, however, open to instruction, and it is suicidal policy to force them to become enemies. Several of their kings are most favorably disposed to a purer faith.

Africa.—Sad news has arrived from the Makololo Mission of the London Society. Several of the agents—among them the veteran missionary, Edkins, and his wife—have been cut down by fever, and the rest have been obliged to flee from Lynianti. They had unfortunately arrived before Dr. Livingston and Dr. Kirk, who had excellent specifics, could reach them. Dr. Livingstone was much affected at the news on his arrival. Archdeacon M'Kenzie has arrived at Cape Town, with his mission staff. He was to be ordained bishop immediately, and was then to proceed to Shire, a district recommended to the Universities' Mission by Dr. Livingstone. It is a district of great natural capabilities. A work of revival has been going on for some time in several interior provinces of the Cape Colony. All classes and races have been affected. We quote briefly from an interesting address sent us, by Professor Hofmeyer, of the Dutch Reformed Church, describing the progress of the work.

State Items.

Treasure from Washoe.—The Washoe Gold and Silver Mining Company No. 1, have at their office, corner of Jackson and Battery streets, six bars of gold and silver, weighing 1,557 ounces, valued at $8,518 99, received last week, from their mills in Nevada Territory. The bars are very different in value, as the gold or silver predominates, in a part of them the gold is not more than 7-12 while in others it constitutes 7-8 of the total value of the bar. It is said there is a ton of treasure waiting in Washoe to be brought over the mountains by the Express companies, who, on account of the bad roads, are unable to bring it forward.—*Evening Journal.*

Army Resignations in California.—The Los Angeles *Star* of March 30th, says: We have heard the names of several officers of the United States Army, lately serving in this Department, who have tendered the resignation of their commissions; also, others, who intend doing so, under certain circumstances. These gentlemen are actuated by the loftiest spirit of chivalry. They cannot hold an equivocal position, or

be considered as owing a divided allegiance. They will fully and conscientiously discharge the duties they have undertaken, but when duty interferes with their ideas of right and constitutional obligations, they resign the commissions they hold under the Government of the "United States of America."

SHEEP DROWNED—Trescott & Morrell, of Coloma, lost by the recent flood in the Cosumnes, four hundred head of sheep.

POST COACHES.—The contractors for carrying the daily mail on the Central Route renewed to Mr. Blair their promise to Mr. Latham, that they will run their coaches daily over the Central Route (that is seven times a week instead of six) in sixteen days time during summer and twenty in the winter. They have also entered into a contract to run their four-horse mail coaches, tri-weekly between San Francisco and Los Angeles, receiving therefor the sum of $40,000 per annum.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail which left St. Louis March 14th, arrived last night. One more mail will arrive during the week, which will be the last brought over the route, as the stock has all to be removed to the Central road, over which we are to have a daily mail, commencing June 1st. It will be over two months before we shall get letters overland again; in the meantime the mails will go by the steamers.

SONOMA COLLEGE.—The citizens of Sonoma have donated a tract of land for a site for a college building, and one-half of the $30,000 proposed to be raised has already been subscribed. The college is to be under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

Dates to March 29th.

The following is the despatch to the *Alta*, *Bulletin* and *Union:*

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Surgeon Fox, of the U. S. Navy, has returned to Washington from Fort Sumpter, and will make his report of the condition of affairs at the Fort to-day.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says it is believed that the programme of the Administration in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter has been altered since the departure of Col. Lamar. It is now reported that the evacuation in to be conditional. Lamar is to examine the stock of provisions, and if the supply is insufficient to maintain the troops now there, he will deliver the President's orders to Major Anderson to evacuate the fort.

It is said that the Government has received advices that Texas has sent Commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua, to induce the people thereof to join the Southern Confederacy; and the mission, it is said, is regarded favorably.

Dispatches from Fort Pickens, state that the garrison is short of provisions, and can hold out but a short time. None but official communication is permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the fort, nor furnish supplies.

Appearances indicate that the Government, before long, will be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the Secessionist.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: I have just received a dispatch from a gentleman in Washington, who visited Fort Sumter this morning, and states that he found Major Anderson taking an inventory of everything preparatory to evacuating the fort. He is, it seems, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A Charleston dispatch of yesterday states that Col. Lamar had an interview that morning with Governor Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, and left, in company with Darran, for Fort Sumter. The opinion prevails that Anderson will evacuate on Wednesday of this week.

Yesterday, the steamer *Bienville*, from New Orleans, was taken under *surveillance* by the Custom House authorities of New York, for an alleged violation of the revenue law, she not having a proper clearance. The cargo is valued at $800,000. The last portion of it comes from New Orleans. Under the coastwise laws, it and the vessel are liable to forfeiture. The vessel is not officially seized, but the Collector has the case under consideration, and will probably give his decision to-morrow.

The Methodist Conference, in session at Baltimore, adjourned on Saturday to Stanton, Va., after adopting a plan of separation from the Norther Church by a majority of 83. The Bishop of New York, in the chair, declared the action void. 45 members declined voting, and 35 absent.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention act deposing Gov. Houston.

A bill has passed to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, for the protection of the frontier.

Since the departure of the Federal troops, the Indians, in large numbers, have been devastating the frontier, killing and driving back the settlers.

The steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Gen. Rusk* sailed from Brazos on the 20th with Federal troops.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A Washington dispatch to the *Express* says Gov. Houston writes to the President, that the Indians are threatening Texas, and asking if the Federal Government can or will afford relief.

It is reported that Riggs, the Washington banker, contemplates investing in part of the Confederate States loan.

Intelligence received at Washington, on the 26th, is to the effect that by the 1st of April, there would be concentrated at Pensacola 5,000 troops, from the Confederate States.

This sudden movement of troops in that direction was made upon the statement that reinforcements had been sent from New York to Fort Pickens.

The Montgomery Government deemed it advisable to be fully prepared for any emergency.

The Postmaster-General is experiencing some trouble from the new mail agents in Virginia. The people along the routes threaten tar and feathers to the unlucky agents, if they attempt to do their duty, and one has already resigned, and the other is expected to throw up his commission. Several Virginia Republicans have presented themselves for the vacancies, and will serve at all hazards. If the people interrupt, the mails are likely to be cut off.

The New Orleans dispatches of yesterday say the State Convention has adopted an ordinance dividing Louisiana into six Congressional Districts; an ordinance transferring the public funds to the Confederate States, and an act abolishing free banking and the general charter system, which passed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Two Companies of Zouaves left for Pensacola to-day on active service.

There is a prospect now that every dollar of the eight millions advertised for by Secretary Chase will be taken at fair rates.

Yesterday the Virginia Convention debated till recess on an amenment to the first resolution declaring that the States, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, and "still are" after the word "were."

Mobile advices say that troops and munitions are constantly moving to Pensacola.

Several companies are expected from North Alabama.

A Memphis dispatch of yesterday also states that 500 Mississippi troops passed through that place that day for Pensacola. They had a military reception, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

Lieut. Col. Leet to be Colonel *vice* Sumner.

Commodore Wilkinson died at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

The *Confederate* newspaper at Washington has received a dispatch that Fort Sumter was evacuated to-day.

A despatch to the New York *Herald*, from Charleston, yesterday, says there is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumter.

President Davis has made a requisitions on the State for troops, for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

The Florida Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution.

The Mississippi Convention will ratify unanimously, but is divided upon the question of its reference to the people.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Mr. Archibald, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has received a dispatch from Mr. Mallory, offering him a similar position under the Confederate States, which was promptly declined.

No orders have been issued, nor will be at present, to land troops at Fort Pickens, and statements to that effect are untrue.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, the amendment insisting that the States "still are" independent sovereignties, was defeated by—ayes, 47; noes, 49.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says that the orders were sent, ten days ago, to retain a portion of the dispossessed troops in Texas, subject to the order of Gov. Houston in resisting any attempt to overthrow State authority. Further intelligence from that quarter was looked for anxiously.

A Galveston dispatch of the 26th states that the Texas Convention has elected Ford Colonel, and Bayler Lieut. Colonel, of the regiment of Rangers who are to serve twelve months on the frontier. This regiment is in addition to one ordered by Secretary Walker on the 21st.

At Austin, Gov. Houston and Mr. Hamilton delivered speeches in which they hotly denounced the Southern Confederacy and their Constiоution.

On the 23d the Convention, in Committee of the Whole for debate, adopted the Constitution almost unanimously. On engrossing the ordinance the vote was almost unanimous.

The dispatch from Washington, this morning, says James S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been returned to his former place as Chief Clerk of that bureau.

The War Department has received the resignation of Capt. Josiah Georga of the Ordnance Department. This, it is said, is owing to the influence of Col. Craig, Chief of the Ordnance Department, in having suspended as Superintendent of the Frankfort arsenal, Captain Fayender, whose generally admitted efficiency in this bureau, it is added, was not appreciated by the Chief.

A New York dispatch of this morning says a Paris letter in the *Times* states that the English and French Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion came from England. France will furnish three first-class frigates, and the English will, perhaps, be larger. The fleet will sail with sealed proposals. Spain is also preparing to send a formidable force into the Gulf of Mexico, though not working in concert with France and England.

The Government has sent to Florida for witnesses in the Armstrong court martial.

At a Cabinet meeting, this morning, the threatening events of the South, occupied their attention.

A Pensacola dispatch of the 25th, states that the *Brooklyn* has left here. It is supposed she went to Key West for provisions.

Troops continue to arrive, and the force will soon reach 5,000.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Yesterday, Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate, the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, whether under the name of anti-coercion, or any other name, is disunion, and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States; to enforce the laws thereof as well in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, as within the other States of the Union. Mr. Trumbull said he offered the resolution as an expression of the views he entertained. He desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote on it.

At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

MARRIED.

In this city, April 10th, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Capt. Joseph S. Garcia to Miss Elizabeth L. Ford, all of this city. Eastern papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. W. W. WARD

DEVOTES HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY to diseases of the throat and air passages, among which are Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc., etc.

Office on Bush street, opposite Dr. Scott's church. fe21

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. jan24-3m

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. my10-1y

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, an12-6m 143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

COLE & BLAKE,

SURGEON DENTISTS

201 Clay street, opposite the Plaza. SAN FRANCISCO.

R. E. COLE. jn5-3m C. E. BLAKE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Vermont Mower AND COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1861.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the Celebrated Vermont Reaper and Mower, which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, convenience and thoroughness of work.

The high estimation in which this Machine is held by those farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation, that, with the late improvements it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.

Some points of excellence and peculiar advantage which this Machine has over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the work.
3d. When the Machine moves to the right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
5th. The whole weight of the Machine is on the wheels where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back away from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the Machine, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and easily as any two wheeled cart.
9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction and a boy can manage it easily.
10th. It has no side draft.
11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of cutter-bars and sickles, one for mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping, which with other improvements should command the attention of every farmer.

☞ We invite Farmers wishing a Machine to call and see before purchasing.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.

310, (Old No. 80) Washington St., near Front,
April 5th. SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH'S

BENSLEY

WATER CURE,

Corner Stockton and Pacific streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERED APRIL 1, UPON ITS SECOND YEAR in San Francisco. As an enterprise, it far exceeded the anticipations of its physician and most sanguine friends, which has warranted Dr. Smith in fitting up two more Bath Rooms, one exclusively for gentlemen, the other for ladies, at an extensive outlay, with Baths in their combinations entirely original, not to be found elsewhere in this or the Atlantic States. The Institution has now four Bathing Rooms, which pleasantly accommodate all the healing departments of a first-class Hydropathic Establishment.

Our Cure and Home is located in one of the most

Healthy, Pleasant and Convenient

portions of the city.

The house contains thirty rooms, which are light, airy, and pleasant, and are at present, with boarders and patients, all occupied. But boarders will give way this coming season, as they did last, to patients.

If the Invalids of California could but know the healthful advantages to be derived from a few weeks Board and Treatment in this Cure, we could not accommodate one in twenty who would seek admission.

Dr. Smith hesitates not to say that in the two and a half years that he has practiced in this State he has cured a greater number of "confirmed invalids," "bedridden" females, persons given up as incurable by other physicians, than any other practitioner in California.

Dr. Smith was the first graduate of the HYDROPATHIC COLLEGE to establish and conduct a Water Cure on the Pacific Coast, according to the theory and practice of its Professors, and if invalids or their friends desire to consult a more rational system than has been presented to them by the "Old School," they may be assured that Barlow J. Smith, M.D., is the best hydropathic authority in the State.

Consultations and Examinations free.

Circulars sent, free of postage.

We give five weeks' Board and Treatment for $100, or $25 per week, if the person remains a less time. ap11-3m

UNION BOOK STORE.

ALLEN & SPIER

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

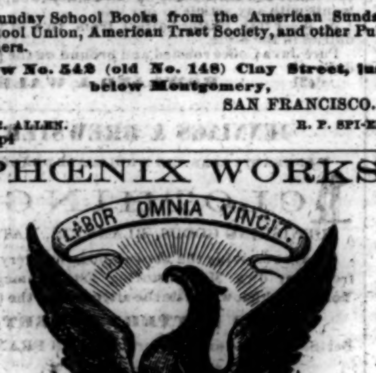
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous BOOKS & STATIONARY.

Sunday School Books from the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.

New No. 542 (old No. 148) Clay Street, just below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. B. ALLEN. ap4 R. P. SPIER.

PHŒNIX WORKS.



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MANUFACTURER OF FIRE-PROOF Doors, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, Railings, Gratings, Balconys, Bolts, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work

A large assortment of second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

No. 708 Battery street, near Pacific,
mh21 SAN FRANCISCO.

AHEAD OF COMPETITION!

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY,

14 Montgomery street, (near Market)

WILL SELL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

8lbs. Best Crushed Sugar for $1.
9lbs. S. F. Yellow Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. New York Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. No. 1 China Sugar for $1.
10lbs. German Prunes for $1.
10lbs. Choice Oat Meal for $1.
10lbs. Pearl Barley for $1.
12lbs. South Carolina Rice for $1.
8lbs. Canary Seed for $1.
8lbs. Dried Currants for $1.
12lbs. Fresh Baked Soda Crackers for $1.
10lbs. Fresh Baked Boston Crackers for $1.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

No charge for packing boxes nor delivery to the Boats.

N. B. It is now universally acknowledged that the Canton Tea Store contains the largest and best selected Stock of China and Japan Teas.

[jan21] GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Propr's.

BOWEN & BRO.

CORNER

Montgomery and California Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

—AND—

Hunter Street, - - Stockton,

Have on hand and constantly receiving

THE CHOICEST

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS

WHICH WE OFFER

At Wholesale or Retail

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Market Rates.

Being constantly in the Market, we are able to offer our Customers

BARGAINS.

CALL AND SEE!

FLOUR.

All the best brands of Flour can be found at BOWEN & BRO. at the Very Lowest Prices.

SUGAR.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
China,
New Orleans and
Coffee Sugars,

By the Bbl., Half Bbl., Box or at Retail.

BOWEN & BRO.

Cor. Montgomery and California Sts.

COFFEE.

Mocha,
Old Government Java,
Costa Rica,
Manila and
Rio,

By the Sack or Retail,

By BOWEN & BRO.

TEA.

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial and
Gunpowder.
Comet Oolong,
English Breakfast
And Souchong,

All of which are of the very best quality, by the Chest or Retail, at the lowest Prices in the City.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Of every Description, both American and English.

PIE FRUIT,
OLIVES,
PICKLES,
ANCHOVIES,
ENGLISH SAUCES,
CURRY POWDER,
FRESH TOMATOES,
FRESH PEACHES,
ROAST TURKEY and
CHICKEN,
OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS,
CLAMS, &c., &c.,

By BOWEN & BRO.

Corner Montgomery and California Streets.

DRIED FRUITS.

Prunes, Citron,
Cherries, Currants,
Peaches, Figs,
Pears, Raisins,
Apples, &c., &c.,

BOWEN & BRO.

CANDLES.

WAX, FRENCH and
SPERM, ADAMANTINE,
PARAFFINE,
Sperm, Fluid,
Lard, Alcohol, &c.
China and Polar Oil,

By BOWEN & BRO.

California Hams and Bacon.

Very nice BILLINGS' HAMS.

California Lard,
States Cranberries,
5 and 10 gall. kegs and at Retail,
Pickles,
Mackerel, &c.,

By BOWEN & BRO.

Butter! Butter! Butter!

Isthmus Butter, Very Choice,

By the Keg or Half Keg or Retail,

Ranch Butter and Eggs

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BOWEN & BRO.

jan24-3m

HATS! HATS! HATS!

FISHER & CO.,

INTRODUCERS OF FASHIONS,

Announce that they will issue the

SPRING STYLE FOR 1861,

ON SATURDAY.................MARCH 24.

IN order that every Man may have a New Hat, we shall, from this date, manufacture our finest Silk Hats to order for

Six Dollars!

We shall also sell all descriptions of Hats at the same ASTONISHING REDUCTION in price. For the reason of this great revolution, read the following account of THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

THE COMPRESSED HAT

FISHER & CO., *Inventors and Sole Manufacturers.*

We are now ready to offer to our friends and the public generally, a SOFT HAT, made by a different process from anything ever before manufactured—far surpassing in FINENESS, LUSTRE and DURABILITY, any Soft Hat ever worn. The stock being so FIRM and the finish so PERFECT, they always wear smooth, and never become spongy or look rough.

They will wear TWICE AS LONG as the ordinary Hat, while they cost ONE-THIRD less the money!! We have been working for the past nine years to produce a SOFT HAT, that would at the same time be a DRESS HAT, and not look by wearing a week or two like an old one. An appreciating public will now bear us witness that we can point with pride and satisfaction to the accomplishment of our desire, which is of itself a sufficient reward for all our toil. The community at large will hail this invention with joy, as it has worked a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in prices. These INIMITABLE Hats will be sold for $5, and less, according to quality.

Terms—CASH INVARIABLY.

☞ We invite our numerous friends to call and examine these goods for themselves.

We take this occasion to acknowledge the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past ten years.

FISHER & CO.,

Montgomery street, corner of Commercial.

N B—Our store is closed on Sundays. mh7-6tis

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. COUGH, COLD, CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ETC.

These are complaints peculiar to no place, climate, class, or condition of men. They are the common, every day complaints all over the world. If you would be free from them and their fatal consequences, use NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. It is an article entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effect to an extent far beyond any other preparation of the kind ever offered to the public.

☞ Keep a bottle of it in the house, and when you feel that you have taken a slight cold, USE IT AT ONCE. Delays are proverbially dangerous, even in the ordinary business affairs of life, and when exercised in relation to health, produce the most fatal results. No wise man would delay for a single moment to extinguish the spark that threatened to consume his house or his goods. Is the body and its condition less valuable than one's goods and chattels!

Try the "Pulmonary Syrup," and I am sure of your most favorable testimony to add to that of those who have already done so. Sold by Druggists generally.

PRICE, $1 00 per bottle; two bottles forwarded by Express to any part of the State for $3 00.

Manufactured by WM. NEWELL,

70 Merchant Street, San Francisco. mh28-1m

CAKES! CAKES!!

POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT

CAKES!

ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.

AMBROSE'S

NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON,

EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER.

No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. de13

QUINCY HALL.

THE LARGEST

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

....IN....

CALIFORNIA!

DAVIS & BOWERS

Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL

147, 149 AND 151

WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAVIS & BOWERS,

n29-3mis Proprietors.

ESMERALDA, MONO,

—AND—

OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.

ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their

"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"

at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.

Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,

mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

Pacific Insurance Agency,

N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.

McLEAN & FOWLER,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,

Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:

FIRE.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co............Hartford
Phenix Insurance Co............Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co............Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co......Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co............Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co............New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co............New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co......Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co............Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co............Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co............Philadelphia

MARINE.

Quaker City Insurance Co............Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co............Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co............Philadelphia

All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.

ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE, IN

Columbian Insurance Co............New York
Neptune Insurance Co............New York
Anchor Insurance Co............New York

LIFE.

United States Life Insurance Co............New York

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.

R. McLean, J. Fowler.
dec20-3m

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s

STEAMSHIP

ST. LOUIS,

W. F. LAPIDGE..............Commander,

Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,

THURSDAY..........APRIL 11th, 1861.

At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

T. W. STROBRIDGE,

J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

SACRAMENTO.

Keeps a large and varied stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.

Also, Agent for

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

Which above all others are suited to family uses. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and HEMMER for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.

mch18-tf T. W. STROBRIDGE.

NO. D. ARTHUR..........WM. N. ARTHUR.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, OF ALL KINDS.

1861.

REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.

We now offer for sale the celebrated

New York Reaper and New York Reaper and Mower.

Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.

We have sold the above make of Machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.

Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861 Said to be the best single Mower ever made.

Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER. A light draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.

Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.

BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES.

SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes).

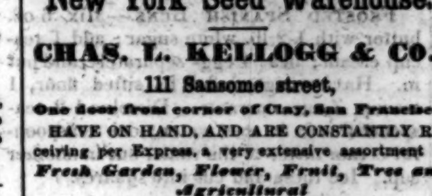
Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Swaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills (for grinding feed—best in use), Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Box Scrapers, etc., etc.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

Cor. Washington and Davis streets,

mh21-3m San Francisco.



New York Seed Warehouse.

CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

111 Sansome street,

One door from corner of Clay, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING per Express, a very extensive assortment of *Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree and Agricultural*

SEEDS,

INCLUDING

10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,

Kentucky Blue-Grass, White Dutch Clover, Hungarian Grass, Red-Top Grass, Lawn Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet,

And a variety of other Grasses.

....ALSO....

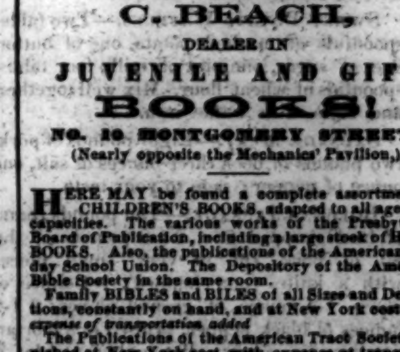
VEGETABLE SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, GROWTH OF 1860.

Top-Onions, Hungarian and Potato-Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Etc., Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Bird Gravel. Boxes of Seeds for Retailing, suited for the Country Trade.

We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an experience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and possessing unequaled facilities for procuring our Stock from the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States, Europe, and California.

CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



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DEALER IN

JUVENILE AND GIFT

BOOKS!

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion.)

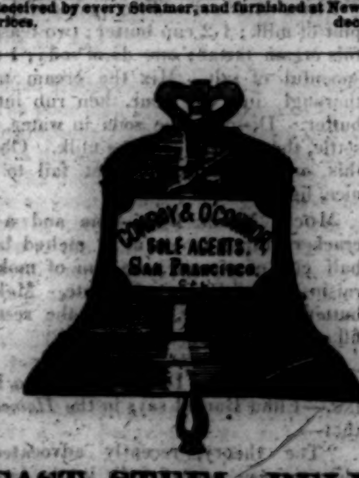
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES and BILES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added.*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.

Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS. Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. dec13



CAST STEEL BELLS,

FOR

FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.

CONROY & O'CONNOR,

Agents for the Manufacturers,

35, 37 and 39 Front street,

dec20-3m 34 and 36 Pine street.

Great Medical Discovery!!

SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP.

OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,

For the Cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other other diseases which are caused by an

Impure State of the Blood!

THIS BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP

☞ IS WARRANTED ☜

To Cure all Scrofulous and all other diseases that originate from the BLOOD OR LIVER.

Read the Statement of Mr. M. McWilliams.

Who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, SCROFULA:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—

DEAR SIRS: I feel it my duty to write, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with SCROFULA, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running Ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she is now quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

With the greatest respect, I remain yours,

M. McWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell.

CITY MISSIONARY AND PASTOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—

DEAR SIRS: Mr. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

☞ Cleanse your Blood with Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.

The recipe is given to all physicians—
That they may know what they are using.
The combination of Sarsaparilla with Stillingia
Is well known to all medical men as
The best compound to purify the blood ever used.
It cures Scrofula in all its worst forms.
All diseases of the skin it cures effectually.
Salt Rheum. Female Complaints, Tumors,
King's Evil, and all diseases arising from the impurity of the blood.

Physicians will tell you to let alone all proprietary or quack medicines, as they call them. Show them the formula of preparation, and they will approve of it. There are testimonials from physicians whose prejudices are overbalanced by their good sense of the excellent virtues of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, and who are using it for their private practice.

For Sale by Druggists everywhere and by GEO W. SNELL, (Successor to Park & White) Agent, 130 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco. de6

DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA — BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA.

FOR THE CURE OF PAIN.

Both externally and internally—the GREATEST PAIN-CURING REMEDY! Yet Discovered.

Pain cannot exist where this remedy is faithfully used.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL!

FOR PAIN

In the Stomach, Back or Bowels, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Colic, Diarrhea, and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache and Earache.

IT CURES, ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY.

CHRONIC DISEASES

SUCH AS

Dyspepsia, Weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Canker or Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs.

In the above mentioned diseases it only needs to be faithfully used, and

CURE IS CERTAIN.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

GEO. W. SNELL, Agent,

130 Washington street,

mh6-3mis

DR. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Statistics prove that over one-quarter of all the adult mortality in the United States, proceeds in some manner from Diseases of the Lungs. It is frightful to contemplate this mass of corruption, suffering and death. As blossoms ripen into fruit, so does a neglected cold or cough terminate in consumption. It is a hard thing to conquer in its later stages.—It should be vigorously attacked at first. Many articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR

cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 26th, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to speak in regard to your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a violent cold, rapidly running into Consumption. I tried every medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, without relief, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. I was immediately benefited. It has saved my life. "Gratefully, yours,

"JOHN Q. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 7, 1858.

"MESSRS. BARNES & PARK: I am having constant calls for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Those who have used it, speak in the highest praise of its effects. Be kind enough to forward me one gross.

Yours, truly, O. H. PETERS."

"ANAWAS, Texas, April 23, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN: I am a practising physician at this place, about 25 miles from San Antonio. I prescribe Dr. Park's preparation of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pulmonary Diseases with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed several remarkable cures. * * * "W. DAVIS, M. D."

Such results are constantly being exhibited in every community.

Consumption Cured in its Last Stages.

Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring you joy ful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

"HADDONVILLE, N. J. April 20th.

"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the Liver. I suffered intensely through the whole winter. During all this time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption. The February following, when apparently my life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as I commenced its use, I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, which I have continued without interruption. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam. Truly yours,

"THOMAS COZYENS."

This article, so harmonizes with the vital fluids, digestive organs and requirements of the system, as to lift the disease and soothe all inflammation. If used according to directions, it cannot fail to benefit you. Procure the illustrated Family Almanac of any Agent, (gratis,) and read explanations in full. But loose no time.

IN CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS

"Procrastination is the thief of time" is an awful sense, as it shortens existence, and hurries the patient from time into eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might be saved by the timely use of DR. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks—a few days make a fatal difference in the progress of CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS.

The chances of success increase greatly with the earliness of treatment. Although Park's Balsam has performed cures in cases seemingly desperate that are almost miraculous, still it is advisable to take the Balsam on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

GEO. W. SNELL, General Agent, 130 Washington street, San Francisco. mh6-3m

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Importers and Publishers,

NO. 507 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

We invite the especial attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

and to our superior facilities for filling orders and procuring Home and Foreign Publications, at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the VERY LOWEST RATES.

Our Own and Publishers' Catalogues furnished Gratuitously. mh7

THE FARM.

THE OLD NUMBER FOUR PLOW.

BY J. R. RAMSAY.

Last time I returned to "my father's plantation,"
The vale-dimpled landscapes were vividly green;
The breezes were fill'd with the sweet exhalation
Of flowers and songs, and the sky was serene.
My spirit rejoiced in the beauties of summer,
And fancy took flights unattempted before;
But suddenly sank when I saw a new comer
Had taken the place of the "old number four."

My joy was dispell'd by the shadows of sorrow,
As all the reverses arose to my view
Since I steer'd the old plow, with its share like an arrow,
Its iron-bound beam and its handles of blue.
How oft in the fields, when the crimson of morning
Made golden the mists on night's shadowy shore,
As the wood-robin welcomed the daylight returning,
I turned the brown furrows with "old number four."

And all the day blest with the thrilling reflection
That soon as the eventide slowly drew near,
I would clasp to my breast, with a gush of affection,
My golden-haired Mary, the tenderly dear;
And wander with her, in my rapture a sharer,
'Neath a roseate sky round earth's flowery floor,
Till earth seem'd to fade and the heavens come nearer.
The field that was furrowed by "old number four."

Perhaps, after all, 'tis this rose of our spirits,
Plucked out from life's wormwood, yet gathered in vain,
That gives the old plow such a "halo of merits,"
Being mingled with joys that return not again.
But my heart fondly turns from life's wearisome changes,
And beats for the beauty that blest it before;
And loves to contemplate wherever it ranges
The rapture connected with "old number four."

—*Rural New Yorker.*

HOG'S LARD FOR HORSES.

Horses that have accidentally eaten largely of wheat, sometimes die from inflammation of the intestines. It is recommended by a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, that as soon as possible after the discovery of the accident, the animal be given from three quarters to one pound of lard; which being cut into pieces of the ordinary size of a horseball, and wrapped in paper, is easily administered. This is said to be more efficacious in such cases than castor oil, which is usually prescribed by Veterinarians. In small quantities lard is an excellent laxative for horses; and to those which reject mashes preparatory to physic, or in the event of an accident requiring an immediate dose of physic; also in preference to giving a strong dose of aloes to horses, whose systems are with difficulty affected by purgatives, by giving from a quarter to half a pound of lard two or three hours before a physic ball, the results will be attended with success.

BEST BREED OF HENS.

HINTS ON BREEDING.

The question is often asked, "Which is the best breed of hens?" This is a very difficult matter to decide. Nearly every variety has its own particular admirers. You may ask a dozen different persons their opinion on this matter, and they will recommend as many different varieties. But the profits of poultry-raising depend more upon the manner of keeping than upon the breed. As a general thing the smaller breeds will be found most profitable; at any rate, the indications are that it is to, as in this section all the large fancy breed of fowls—the Shanghai, Cochin China, etc.—have been got rid of, as, I suppose, the old-fashioned barn-yard breed is found to be more cheaply and easily raised, and to give more eggs and better flesh. But, as before remarked, by judiciously crossing with some of the imported fowls, an improvement is made; for instance, crossing with the Spanish, the half-bloods will invariably commence laying younger, generally before they are five months old, and earlier in the season than the full-blood Spanish fowls. Another evil too-prevalent is in-and-in breeding. My plan, when I commenced, was to procure a cock and hen from widely different parts, so as to avoid any relationship. From these I bred, saving four pullets, and again purchased two of the finest cocks I could procure from a different place. For this pains I think I have been fully paid, as my stock of fowls became much hardier than formerly. This plan of breeding I have adopted with all kinds of poultry, and I can confidently recommend it to others.

Hens will not flourish in a crowded state, neither will they lay so well when great numbers are together. In summer, when the weather is hot, if kept in close quarters, fowls will sometimes become lousy; but if clean good ashes are placed where the hens can have access to them, they will dust themselves in them till the vermin disappear. A hen is a right prudish old lady, and affects great modesty in selecting her nest and laying her eggs, always selecting a quiet, sly place, when it can be found. Improving upon this hint, fix up your boxes for the nexts in a corner, and in such manner as to screen them from sight when passing near them. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, and they should have the material necessary to form the shell supplied to them, especially if confined. A good shelter should always be provided for hens to roost under, and suitable provisions made to save all the manure, and your garden will pay in increased productiveness for all your trouble in the culture of fowls.—*Rural American.*

STOCK RAISING.

In an article on "Stock Raising," a Southern journal has some truthful remarks, applicable to any meridian, as follows:

It is choice cows, sheep, horses, and mules, that yield the greatest returns to skillful husbandmen. The production of scrubs, or mean stock of any kind, is rather a mean business, in a pecuniary point of view. Raise superior animals on rich perennial grasses, if you seek a good income from your farm stock husbandry. Such animals may obtain part of their living from unimproved old fields, particularly old sheep; but they want good clover and pea hay in the winter, or hay made from the English grasses. The most prominent error in stock growing is the attempt to rear fine hogs, cattle and sheep on scanty and defective food. Some want a great deal of meat, milk or wool, from little or nothing. They ask nature to make them rich, while they lie in the shade in summer, and leave their poor animals to nearly or quite perish from neglect.

CARE OF POULTRY HOUSE.—Limewash the inside of your poultry house, using lime fresh from the kiln, and mixing a handful of flour of sulphur in every bucketful of the limewash. To prevent the occurrence of vermin, the floor of the roosting-house should be covered some inches deep with sand, the droppings raked off every morning, and the sides of the house whitewashed as above directed, at least twice annually. The nests in the laying house should be frequently renewed, and the whole interior of that house similarly limewashed.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of powdered white gum arabic; put it in a bowl, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the strength you desire; let it stand all night, and in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it for use. A tablespoonful of this gum water, stirred into a pint of starch, will give lawns, either white or colored, a look of newness, to which nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

HARNESS BLACKING.—Melt two ounces of mutton suet with six ounces of beeswax, and six ounces of sugar candy, two ounces of soft soap, and one ounce of powdered indigo; melt and mix well, and add a gill of turpentine. Lay it on with a sponge and polish it with a brush.

PRESERVING GAME.—Game may be kept perfectly fresh and sweet for several days, by a sprinkling of ground coffee. Clean your game, that is, wipe off the blood, cover the absorbent parts with paper, wrap up the heads, and then sprinkle the ground coffee over or among the feathers or fur, as the case may be; pack up carefully, and the game will be preserved sweet and fresh in the most unfavorable weather. Game sent open and loose cannot, of course, be treated in this manner; but all game packed in boxes or hampers may be deodorized as described. A teaspoonful of coffee is enough for a brace of birds, and this proportion for more or larger game.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

RATS AND MICE will leave your house if you feed them with a mixture of equal parts strong cheese and powdered squills. This mixture has the virtue of being harmless to man.

CHINA WARE.—May be firmly cemented by a paste made of Plaster of Paris wet up in a viscous solution of Gum-arabic.

MUCILAGE.—Take of powdered gum-arabic 8 oz.; sugar 1 oz.; water 8 oz.; vinegar 4 oz.

NEW CEMENT.—Melt together in an iron vessel two parts (by weight) of common pitch, with one part of gutta-percha. It forms a homogeneous fluid which is much more manageable for many useful purposes than gutta-percha alone, and which, after being poured into cold water, may be easily wiped dry, and kept for use. The cement adheres with the greatest tenacity to wood, stone, glass, porcelain, ivory, leather, parchment, paper, hair, feathers, silk, woolen, cotton, etc.

GRAFTING WAX.—Prepare your wax by melting seven parts of rosin and one of tallow. Pour this when melted into cold water, say a pound at a time, and having rubbed your hands thoroughly with lard, press and work the wax in your hands till it is pliable and the water forced out—it is then ready for use.

STICKING SALVE.—2 lb rosin, 1-4 lb. Burgundy Pitch; 1-4 lb. Beeswax. Melt and stir a few minutes, then add 1 gill Number Six, 1-2 table-spoonful Hemlock oil, 2 table-spoonful Origanum oil, and 1 ounce Camphor Gum. Stir until well mixed, then pour it in cold water and work it like wax.

SELECTED RECIPES.

FROSTED SPANISH BUNS.—Mix 6 oz. butter with 1-2 lb. white sugar; add 1 teacup cream; beat 4 eggs separately, and put in. Have weighed 3-4 lb. sifted flour, 1 teacup Zante currants. Dissolve 1-2 teaspoonful soda in rose water; one teaspoonful cream tarter to the same, but in another cup. Ice these and cut into squares.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one cup of water, one cup of chopped suet, one cup of raisins, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter; tie up in a cloth, put into boiling water, boil two hours; use wine or brandy sauce; leave in boiling water till needed.

PUMPKIN PIES WITHOUT EGGS.—Prepare the pumpkin in the same manner as when you use eggs; take a tablespoonful of flour to a pie—mix it with some milk—stir it in the prepared pumpkin, and when baked you will not be able to tell any difference in the pies made with eggs and those made with flour.

TEA CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a small lump of pearlash, and make it not quite as stiff as pound cake.

PINT CAKE.—One pint of dough, one tea-spoonful of pearlash, with raisins and spices.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Six tea-cups of flour, three of molasses, one of cream, one of butter, one table-spoonful of ginger, and one of pearlash.

JUMBLES.—Three pounds of flour, two of sugar, one of butter, eight eggs, with a little caraway seed; add a little milk, if the eggs are not sufficient.

RAISED WAFFLES.—Make a thick batter of milk and wheat flour, add four eggs, beat light a gill of yeast, a spoonful of butter; let it rise some hours.

SWEET POTATO WAFFLES.—Two tablespoonfuls of mashed potato, one of butter, one of sugar, one pint of milk, four tablespoonfuls of wheat flour. Mix well together, and bake with waffle iron.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—Eight pounds of pork, two pounds of beef, three ounces of salt, one ounce of pepper; sage to your taste.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—Ten pounds round of beef chopped fine, 2 1-2 pounds of the fat of pork, cut in very small pieces with a knife, (not chopped) 1-4 ounce of mace, 1-4 ounce of ground cloves, 2 1-2 ounces of black pepper, bruised in a mortar, not very fine; mix all together and let it lay all night. Next day put it in skins and let it lay four or five days in the sun.

SODA BISCUIT.—Two quarts of flour; 1 pint of milk; 1-2 cup butter; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; one do of soda; 1 tablespoonful of salt. Mix the cream tartar thoroughly into the flour, then rub into the butter. Dissolve the soda in water, let it settle, then pour it into the milk. Observe this order and you cannot fail to have nice, light biscuit.

MOCK MINCE PIE.—One and a half crackers, three spoonsful of melted butter, half cup of vinegar, one cup of molasses, raisins and spice to your tate. Melt the butter and vinegar, then add the rest, and fill your paste; cover as usual.

PLANTING PEAS DEEP TO PROLONG BEARING.—Elihu Burritt says in the *Homestead*, that—

"The theory, recently advocated, of planting peas very deeply in the earth, in order to prolong the bearing capacity of the vines, has been well tested in Williamstown and found to be correct. A farmer told me that he ploughed a furrow beam deep; then scattered the seed peas at the bottom; after which he turned a deep furrow upon them with his plough, covering them, if possible, to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. They pushed their way up through the thick mass of earth very soon, and, instead of turning yellow at the bottom and dying after the first gathering, they blossomed and bore until he was tired of picking the pods."

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

INSURANCE.

The continued failures of Insurance Companies represented by Messrs. McLean & Fowler, have occasioned a wide-spread alarm, and give rise to grave doubts as to the stability of foreign offices generally. This perhaps is natural and is reasonably to be expected; and while we feel great delicacy in expressing ourself with regard to the insurance business of any of the numerous agencies in our midst, we nevertheless feel constrained to remark, that those who offer to effect insurances here, should be held to a strict account with the public whose monies they receive in premiums.

We claim that it is the duty of Insurance Agents to know, and to know well, the worth and value of the Institution that they represent, and that there is not only a business, but a moral obligation upon them, to rest satisfied that in receiving premiums paid to them, that they are receiving it for an office worthy of its acceptance.

Merchants and business men have little time and less opportunity to know of the worth and stability of the Institution that they accept a policy from; they see an array of large capitals, a statement of surplus securities, and look upon the agent or agents as honest and worthy of trust, and in confidence pay a valuable consideration, surely then those who have sufficient personal interest to seek the agency of such offices, should know of their stability, and it will not be sufficient when their offices go out and our business people are left without protection, and have besides a loss of monies paid in premiums to sustain, to simply say to them, that "commotions at the South and large losses on the lakes, have occasioned failures."

Those who are remiss in their duties to the public, should by the public be held to a strict account, and cannot complain that, with a lack of good service, public confidence has passed away.

BOGUS PLAGNIOL OIL.

A great deception is being practiced in this city in putting up Oil in cases (probably a mixture of Olive and China Nut Oil) and vending it as "Plagniol." The original cases appear to be used after being planed off and made the more closely to resemble the genuine package than if any different material were substituted. Their bright appearance, however, serves to detect the fraud and will assist the buyer to avoid the deception sought to be practiced upon him. A fac simile of the original stencil mark is stamped upon them to complete the imitation. The general appearance and outline of the labels upon the bottles of the bogus article strongly resemble the genuine, but where the latter are embossed or raised the imitation presents a smooth or slightly depressed surface.

Purchasers would do well to examine critically the article they buy. The points which we state will, for the present, be a sufficient caution against the swindle, but such imitators are always prolific in resources and may, upon this hint, improve upon their baseness and present an article less easy of detection. It would be far better if every trader should repudiate any such scandalous frauds and refuse to permit this, and other imitations of a like character, entry to his premises. We have seen some houses claiming to be reputable offering the article we name for sale, but not having the assurance to recommend it as genuine. That length of deception seems to have strained their conscience but they are guilty of quite as much wrong when they allow an article to be presented ostensibly as genuine under the tacit sanction of their standing in the community, as if they verbally guaranteed it all it outwardly purports to be. The buyer who knowingly places it among his stock for resale to others is no less culpable, and we are sorry to say that we are aware of recent instances where the temptation of a dollar or fifty cents per doz has proved too much for their commercial ethics.—*Ib.*

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IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM,
STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.

The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:

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SECOND.—It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.

THIRD.—The facility with which the learner may become expert in operating it, inasmuch as no mistake can be made in setting the needle or in regulating the tension.

FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.

The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE

in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying

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and upwards, for a Sewing Machine, in order to secure one that is reliable for family purposes. An examination of this Machine will satisfy those who are desirous of supplying themselves with one of these labor-saving implements, that they have no longer to wait for the

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From the Boston Daily Transcript, September 1st, 1859.

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READ! READ!!

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860

A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.

Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year ago, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machines, has now discarded their use altogether, and adopted this.

For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.

While, therefore, we abate none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves, and give it a fair examination, without prejudice.

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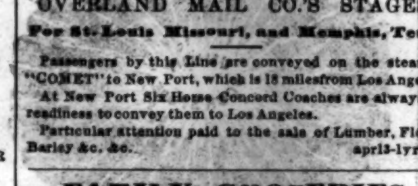

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From G. A. PRINCE & CO.
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COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
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N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world
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BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
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HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.

Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouard, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourself the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered

I have arranged my business so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and with out detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.
R. H. VANCE,
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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE choicest dairies of Cheese made in the State, including over thirty dairies from
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It is well arranged with Family or Single Rooms, and at VERY MODERATE PRICES.
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Will be in attendance at the Boats to convey passengers to the above House.
The TREMONT HOUSE is centrally located, and convenient to all the River, Bay and Ocean Steamers, Stage Office, and Places of Amusement.
Important improvements are now being made, and more rooms added. There is attached to this House a
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A Free Shower Bath for Boarders.
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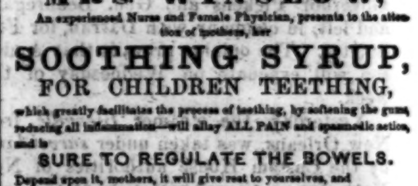

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An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
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We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

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MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.
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